The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1910. NO. 48.

PENN'S POPULATION, 7,665,111.

Keystone State Increase 1,362,996, or 21.6 Per Cent. Over 1900.

The population of Pennsylvania with its 7,665,111, inhabitants has increased over that of 1900 by 1,362,996, or 21 6 per cent. Centre county has increased from 42,894 in 1900 to 43,424 in 1910, or a gain of 530 in the ten years. The population of the county in 1890 was 43,269. There was a loss between 1890 and 1900 of 375. The present population of the county is just 155 more than in 1890.

According to figures given out by the census bureau, Pennsylvania indicates a more rapid increase in population between 1900 and 1910 than were shown in the previous decade.

The increase is accepted by the census bureau as another indication that the cities and industrial centers generally are increasing at the expense of the agricultural regions. Of the sixty-seven counties in Pennsylvania, nineteen, or more than one-fifth, show a falling off, while five counties showed an increase of less than 2000 each. In almost every instance the decrease was in an agricultural county. Some even show a decrease as compared with 1890.

Counties that have lost in population are Adams, Bedford, Bradford, Crawford, Forest, Fulton, Juniata, McKean, Montour, Perry, Pike, Potter, Wyoming, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tiogs, Union and Wayne.

There is reason to believe that the next congressional apportionment will be raised to one member of Congress for every 214,000 of population. This would entitle Pennsylvania to a representation of 35 instead of 32, as at present.

Pennsylvania's population by counties under the census of 1910 compared with that under the census of 1900 is as follows:

County	Population 1910	Population 1900
Adams	34319	34496
Allegheny	1018463	775058
Armstrong	67880	52551
Beaver	78353	56432
Bedford	38879	39468
Berks	183222	159615
Blair	108858	85099
Bradford	54526	59403
Bucks	76530	71190
Butler	72689	53962
Cambria	166131	104837
Cameron	7644	7048
Carbon	52846	44510
Centre	43424	42894
Chester	109213	95695
Clarion	36638	34283
Clearfield	93768	80614
Clinton	31545	29197
Columbia	48467	39896
Crawford	61565	63643
Cumberland	54479	50344
Dauphin	136152	114443
Delaware	117906	94762
Elk	35871	32903
Erie	115517	98473
Fayette	167449	110412
Forest	9435	11039
Franklin	59775	54902
Fulton	9703	9924
Greene	28882	28281
Huntingdon	38304	34650
Indiana	66210	42556
Jefferson	63090	59113
Juniata	15013	16054
Lackawanna	259570	193831
Lancaster	167029	159241
Lawrence	70032	57042
Lebanon	59565	53827
Lehigh	118823	93893
Luzerne	343186	257121
Lycoming	80813	75663
McKean	47868	51343
Mercer	77699	57387
Mifflin	27785	23160
Monroe	22941	21161
Montgomery	169590	138995
Montour	14868	15526
Northampton	127667	99687
Northumberland	111420	90911
Perry	34136	26263
Philadelphia	1549008	1293697
Pike	8033	8766
Potter	29729	30621
Schuylkill	207894	172927
Snyder	16800	17304
Somerset	67717	49461
Sullivan	11293	12134
Susquehanna	37746	40034
Tioga	42829	49086
Union	16249	17592
Venango	56359	49648
Warren	39573	38946
Washington	143630	92181
Westmoreland	231304	160175
Wyoming	15509	17152
York	136405	116413
Total	7665111	6302115

POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

1910	7,665,111
1900	6,302,115
1890	5,258,014
1880	4,282,891
1870	3,521,951
1860	2,906,215
1850	2,311,786
1840	1,724,033
1830	1,348,233
1820	1,049,458
1810	810,091
1800	602,365
1790	434,373

BOUND FOR TEXAS.

Brush Valley Farmers Go To South West to Land of Oranges—Will Leave on 19th.

Twenty-five to fifty years ago, there was a general movement westward by farmers discontented in the east, and it now appears that history is repeating itself, with slight variations—the trend is toward the southwest and northwest. The mode of travel then was tedious. Many of the earlier settlers from Penns Valley and Brush Valley who located in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, traveled overland. Later, when Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota began to be populated by Pennsylvanians, travel was by railroad, except, perhaps, the first and the last ten, twenty or thirty miles.

The home seeker in Texas may, if he wishes, travel as a king. He can secure a palace car for himself and family, as well as a palace car for his herd. He need scarcely leave his car, once he enters it, unless he cares to do so. The distance is covered in a remarkably short time, and with almost a positive assurance of safety.

While Penns Valley and Brush Valley has sent settlers to probably every western coast state, few of them have located in Texas, although not nearly so far west. In a sense these people are going to a strange country, yet they are comparatively near home, only sixty hours travel separates them; almost instant communication can be had by wire.

The party who make up this band of thrifty, hustling, progressive farmers who with their families, seeking to better their condition, are these:

J. Wallace Brungart, of Smullton
W. A. J. Korman, Wolfs Store
W. A. Brungart, Wolfs Store
A. H. Gilbert, Wolfs Store
J. V. Brungart, Smullton
W. H. Gilbert, Wolfs Store

These have all made purchases of land in Texas, at or near Stowell. The former Mr. Brungart has already gone to that place, and his family, together with the gentlemen named and their families, will leave for Stowell on Monday, 19th inst. They will be accompanied by Harry Walker, of Wolfs Store, who in the past has made several trips to Texas. Mr. Walker expects to till his land for a while and then return to his Brush Valley farm. Later, it is said, he will move to Texas permanently.

O. W. Weaver, of Rebersburg, and S. L. Gephart, of Wolfs Store, have also bought land in the Stowell district, but for the present will not occupy it, yet they expect to do so in the future.

This exodus from Brush Valley to the southwest has excited the curiosity of many others, who are anxious to see the country, and when the nineteenth comes, no doubt a number of others not mentioned above will join the party with a view of sight seeing, if for no other reasons. Among these latter may be Jacob Gephart, of Rebersburg.

The lands secured by these people were purchased from C. A. Elmen & Company, of Huston, Texas. G. Glenn Nicholas, a repreesentative of this company, was in Millheim the beginning of this week. The firm is a responsible one, and the land and surrounding country was well reported on by Mr. Walters, of Millheim, who made a trip there for that special purpose.

The Brush Valley families, except one, will locate on section twenty-three, in Chambers county, about six miles northwest of Stowell. It is their intention to open their own school, at least for the present.

Stowell is the principal town on the Santa Fe railroad between Beaumont (population over 30,000) and Galveston, located twenty-seven miles from the former and forty-three miles from the latter, and forty-five miles southeast of Huston. The soil is black prairie from eighteen inches to three feet deep, free from "white spots" and "ponds," prevailing in portions of Texas. In their literature, the Elmen Company quotes lands at $12.50 to $30.00 per acre.

A variety of crops are grown in the Stowell region: corn, cotton, rice, oats, flax, sugar cane, alfalfa and broom corn. Vegetables: cabbage, onions, potatoes, sweet potatoes cauliflower, snap beans, beets, carrots, radishes, spinach, egg plant, tomatoes and cucumbers.

Fruit is also grown in abundance. Four trees in the Stowell district last year yielded eight thousand oranges. Mr. Walters is exhibiting some of this fruit at the Millheim bank of which he is cashier.

Many persons find themselves affected with a persistent cough after an attack of influenza. As this cough can be promptly cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome. Sold by Murray and Bitner.

THE ANTIQUITY OF BARETOWN.

A ROMANCE OF CENTRE COUNTY.

By H. W. SHOEMAKER.

On the rough highlands, several miles from the town of Snow Shoe, is situated a remarkable formation of rocks so vast and formidable, aggregating millions of tons in weight, and of such wildly fantastic shapes that travelers always ask themselves whether this can be the work of God or man. Most people, who claim the super-human origin of this mammoth American Stonehenge which is called locally "Baretown" urge that if these huge boulders were brought by man to such a lonely spot there would be evidence of some purpose, but as they lie in rude confusion, they seem to clearly denote the work of volcanic or geologic conditions. But, on the other hand, the various tribes of Indians, who formerly resided in this region, possessed a well-defined legend that Baretown was the uncompleted or rather uncommenced palace of a ruler of a strange White Race which flourished a thousand years before the Red Skins appeared over the eastern slopes of the Alleghenies. Whether this White Race was a scion of those Norwegians who are supposed to have antedated Columbus, or a distant off-shoot of the cultured Aztecs of Mexico, is open to conjecture. The Indians say that these Whites never numbered more than eight or nine hundred souls, which leads one to think that they had not lived very long on the Pennsylvania Highlands when they were finally superseded by the Red Men. The strange White Race, we are told, made their homes in barrows or caves in the rocky mountain sides and pursued a pastoral life, cultivating small patches of farm land, and tending herds of buffaloes, which were then as tame as the modern domestic cattle. In religious belief they worshiped the rocks, as symbols of Omnipotence and Eternity, and their hope of a hereafter was that their bones might become part of the mighty rocks, which they thought were conscious and growing. They had only two social distinctions, the ruling family and the subjects; there was no nobility. For years they continued this matchless existence, until it came to pass that they were governed by an ambitious ruler to whom came a desire for conquest and display, to win the love of the beautiful daughter of one of his subjects. Although the maiden was flattered by the attentions of the ruler of her country, her heart was elsewhere, and the royal lover knowing this, by promises and pretensions sought to gain her affections, finally swearing he would erect a palace of sacred stone of such stupendous size that it would stand forever, and be seen and admired from every mountain in the Appalachian Range, if she would only give him her love. Moved by vanity, the subject's daughter was won over by this promise, and she agreed to marry the ruler, the ceremony not to take place until the day the corner stone of the palace was laid.

The ruler, when he had won his point, was sorely puzzled how to erect the structure, as nothing of the kind had ever been attempted. He did not know how to transport the vast supply of building stones to the selected site, or where to obtain workmen, so after months of consideration he withdrew his subjects from their quiet pastoral homes, equipped them with arrow guns spears and knives, and sent them across the Alleghenies to subjugate and capture the inferior Red Race which swarmed in countless numbers on the western plains. From the first skirmish, the White invaders, well armed and equipped, were successful, as the Red Men had never been used to warfare, and after a year's conquest, during which there was a wanton destruction of human life and happiness, the White conquerors returned with over five thousand Red prisoners. These were cruelly put to work hewing out the great monoliths from the mountain sides; driving buffalo sleds on which the smaller blocks were transported, and manipulating the derricks that hoisted the heaviest of the boulders from point to point. At the end of two years of unremitting toil nearly all the Red Slaves had died from overwork, as the impatient ruler demanded that the work continue night and day. Before arranging for a new expedition to capture another lot of workmen it was decided to enact the royal wedding and laying of the corner stone. The ruler decided that all his White subjects should assemble under the shadow of the enormous corner stone, which stood on end, being held in position by six strong derricks handled by the Red Slave workmen. The ceremony of blessing the ground, on which the corner stone would sit, and the elaborate marriage ceremony, consumed five hours, during which the admiring subjects stood in their positions, speechless and breathless, while the aged High Priest, whose flowing beard and hair much resembled the rocks whose worship he conducted, performed the mystic rites. Back of the monolith rose the six derricks, their chains tightly drawn by the abnormal weight, watched and tended by the famine-pinched faces of the Red servitors. As the ceremony progressed, and the minds of the Whites became focused on the solemn services, a gentle sawing commenced at the base of the six derrick poles, unheard save by the Red Men, who longed to avenge the enslavers of their race. Slowly but surely the small but keen saws pursued their deadly work until—there was a sullen thud,—an awful shock which shook off the tops of the surrounding trees, and huts and bridges tottered-and down dropped the five thousand ton monolith, crushing the entire White Race assembled in its shadow like ants beneath a cobble-stone! The Red Men, freed, shrieked and laughed for joy, and came forth to take possession of the farms and villages of their late captors, now buried for all eternity! And around the unfinished pile the Red Men remained, sending for wives across the Alleghenies; and they increased and spread over the eastern country until, perhaps it was Divine justice, they were themselves crushed like ants beneath a cobble-stone by a new White Race which came from across the sea.

Yearick-Douty.

Harry O. Yearick, of Potters Mills, and Miss Mae Douty, of Rebersburg, were united in marriage by Rev. S. A. Snyder, at the United Evangelical parsonage, Centre Hall, Saturday evening. The groom is the son of W. E Yearick, who lives on the Daup farm, near Potters Mills, and the bride is the daughter of the late Ambrose Douty, of Rebersburg. Congratulations.

Murray and Bitner's Success.

Murray and Bitner the enterprising druggists rather than await the ordinary methods of introduction, urged the Dr. Howard Co. to secure a quick sale for their celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia by offering the regular 50c bottle at half price.

In addition to selling a 50c bottle of Dr. Howard's specific for 25c. Murray and Bitner have so much faith in the remedy that they will refund the money to anyone whom it does not cure.

When your head aches, your stomach does not digest food easily and naturally when there is constipation, specks before the eyes, tired feeling giddiness, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, heart burn, sour stomach, roaring or ringing in the ears, melancholy and liver troubles Dr. Howard's specific will cure you. If it does not, it will not cost you a cent.

The peculiar properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have been thoroughly tested during epidemics of influenza, and when it was taken in time we have not heard of a single case of pneumonia. Sold by Murray & Bitner.

Pomona Grange.

The last quarterly meeting of the Centre County Pomona Grange was held at Centre Hall, Friday of last week. Master Willard Dale was in the chair, as were most of the minor officers. The reports of the various committees were heard, and also the report of David K. Keller, secretary of the fire insurance company. The directors of the Patron's Rural Telephone Company were reelected.

Prof. Thomas I. Mairs was present at the meeting and spoke on the opportunities offered farmers during Farmers Week. He also urged the need of parcels post from the farmer's standpoint.

Christmas Post Cards.

A fine selection of the latest designs of Christmas post cards have been purchased and are offered for sale at the Reporter office. You can have them at ten cents per dozen. They will be forwarded by mail at the same price, postage paid at this end. These are no cheap stock, but the best on the market, being Davidson series, and German make. They are sold everywhere at three for five cents.

Jewelry Store for Sale.

The jewelry store of the late G. W. Bushman, in Centre Hall, is offered at private sale. There being no other jewelry store for miles, this offers a good opening for sales business and repair work. All jewelry, watches, silverware and clocks are offered for sale, and any goods wanted which is not carried in stock will be ordered promptly. Any one having work at the store for repairs will please call for it at once.

D. ROSS BUSHMAN.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Raymond G. Gensler, at State College Laundry, Burned in Gasoline Explosion.

Wednesday morning of last week Raymond G. Gensler received burns in an explosion of gasoline at the Miller-Gensler laundry, at State College, which caused his death ten hours later.

The unfortunate young man is the brother of one of the proprietors, and came from Lebanon recently to operate the machinery in the laundry. He had entered an underground opening for the purpose of either examining the apparatus with which they manufacture gas from gasoline or was in the act of drawing a pail of the fluid when the fumes came in contact with an open flame, igniting the gas and causing an explosion.

Mr. Miller, who was standing alongside the collar machine, was startled by a sheet of flame which swept out of an opening in the floor close by him He at once realized what had happened and made his way to the wash room and dashed through a wall of fire to the trap leading down to the passage.

When he reached the opening he found Mr. Gensler standing near the foot of the ladder, all on fire and his face covered with his hands. Mr. Miller made a grab for him and pulled him out of the hole into the wash room. Without waiting for assistance he pulled the burning clothing off the unfortunate man, severely burning his right hand in so doing.

Drs. Dale and Glenn found the man had sustained serious burns on his face, hands, shoulders, neck and arms, and although everything possible was done for him death came.

The deceased was aged twenty-seven years, and is survived by a wife and two small children.

New Shop for Altoona.

An additional steel car shop that will double the capacity of the present plant of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and located opposite the grounds of the Altoona Cricket club will be built at once.

The new shop will be an enormous building, equally as large as the shop now standing, and months will be consumed in its construction, although it is hoped by the officials to have it ready for use by spring.

The new shop will be identical with the old one and will be ninety feet wide and five hundred and forty feet long. It will be constructed of corrugated, galvanized iron on solid steel frame, with slate roof. The building will contain innumerable windows and in fact be an exact counterpart of the shop already standing.

Associate Judges Sat On.

An interesting decision of the superior court of Pennsylvania has just been handed down, involving a liquor license in Huntingdon.

At the session of the license court last March the license of Sam Blyler proprietor of Standing Stone Hotel in Huntingdon was refused by the court because of alleged violations of law.

A few weeks later Judges Richardson and Lightner, in the absence of President Judge Woods, gave Blyler a rehearing upon a petition of hundreds of citizens and restored his license.

The temperance people appealed to the superior court, alleging associate judges had no authority to change the decree. Their contention was sustained, and Standing Stone bar is now closed.

Dr. Platt.

The statement that Byron C. Platt gave the best returns of any of the lecturers who appeared in this or last year's course, will be seconded by every one who heard his lecture on "American Morals." He truly has a message. Dr. Platt should be heard in every city, town and village. He talked almost two hours, at an exceptionally rapid rate, to the most attentive audience that ever sat in Grange Arcadia.

Deaths in Union County.

Samuel E. Gross, justice of the peace, died at New Berlin, aged sixty-four years. He was found dead seated in his office chair.

At Violet, Elmer J. Minimum, aged forty-one years, and J. M. Dauberman, aged fifty-nine years passed away. At Mazeppa, Mrs. Sarah Miller, aged eighty-nine years; at Vicksburg, Philip Addison Baker.

Christmas Cards—10c Per Doz.

The price of Christmas post cards has been knocked in the head, and the customer gets the benefit. Ten cents will buy a dozen from the Reporters cabinets. By mail, eleven cents. That is the bottom price. The cards are exceptionally pretty; all made in Germany.

Progress Grange will meet in regular session Saturday afternoon.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Miss Priscilla J. Stabig is now at State College, where she will remain until next spring.

Robert Meyer recently spent a few days with his sister, Mrs. W. A. Odenkirk, at Glen Iron.

The successor to Jerome Auman, tenant on the Albert Spayd farm, at Earlystown, will be John DeLaney, of Hublersburg.

While loading hay in a car at Howard, a jolt caused in shifting the car threw Charles E. Yearick to the floor with sufficient force to fracture a hip bone.

Bishop U. F. Swengle, the newly elected bishop in the United Evangelical church, will hold services in Centre Hall, Tuesday evening, 13th inst. All are invited to these services.

The new court house will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies some time during the beginning of next year, probably during January, but the date has not yet been fixed.

J. D. Mark, of Coburn, was the fortunate foreman on the Lewisburg and Bellefonte division to receive the special prize of $25 for having his sub division, No. 6, in the best repair for the year 1910.

William Magee, of Philadelphia, was in Centre Hall Sunday and Monday, having come to Bellefonte the day previous. Mr. Magee is the son of the late R. M. Magee, and holds a government position in the customs house, Philadelphia.

Julian Fleming is in town at present, making his annual visit here to his sister-in-law, Miss Catharine Fleisher and other friends. Mr. Fleming is employed by the Johnston Harvester Company, who have had his services for a number of years.

Among others who will attend the Pennsylvania State Grange, at Butler, next week will be Hon. Leonard Rhone, Miss Florence Rhone, Mrs. D. W. Bradford, Mrs. R. D. Foreman, Mrs. Samuel Durst, George W. Gingerich, all of Centre Hall; Harry Koch, of State College.

William McMullen, aged about eighteen years, son of E. B. McMullen, of Millheim, is ill with diphtheria. His condition is very favorable, and every effort is being made to keep the disease from spreading. The young man had been attending the Millheim schools, before taking sick, and fearing there might be stray germs in the building, the schools were closed last week, and the school rooms thoroughly fumigated. The schools were again opened on Monday.

The farm stock and implement sale held by D. C. Keller, at Phoenixville, last week, passed for a little over $1500. Mr. Keller retained stock and implements sufficient for the needs on the small farm he purchased. The public sales in Chester county are conducted much like they are in Centre county, except they do not begin until after the noon hour and continue until dusk. Messrs. Jerome Auman, W. J. Mitterling and William Swabb, all of whom were with Mr. Keller during the sale, returned home last week.

A telephone pole in the alley at the Reporter office is frequently used as a hitching post, and here a note of warning is given. A galvanized iron roof has been placed on the Reporter office building, and from this kind of roof, as is well-known, snow and ice frequently slides in large quantities, which makes the telephone pole in question a very dangerous place to tie a horse when the roof is covered with snow. Otherwise the tying post is o. k., and those who have occasion to use it are free to do so.

While in Centre Hall last week, Prof. Thomas I. Mairs, who is connected with the department of Animal Industry, at Pennsylvania State College, called on the local poultrymen and encouraged them to place on exhibition eggs at the proposed egg show during Farmers Week, beginning December 19th. In an address before the Centre County Grange, Prof. Mairs also brought to the attention of the farmers the egg show, and the splendid instruction on innumerable subjects of vital interest to farmers during Farmers Week.

It affords the Reporter much pleasure to announce that Rev. S. A. Snyder has practically completed arrangements with Dr. Byron C. Platt to again appear here the first Sunday in May. During the first week in that month Dr. Platt is booked to deliver a baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of the Coatsville High School, and Mr. Snyder induced the Doctor to agree to come here and give a Sunday evening talk in either Grange Arcadia or the Auditorium on Grange Park, the location to be governed by the weather conditions. That will be fine.

The
Centre Reporter
Centre Hall, Pa.

CANDY SALES FALLING OFF.

"This feminine craze for being slender has knocked the bottom out of our business," said the man in charge of a downtown branch of a big candy concern. "Some men who were good for at least $10 worth of candy each week never come inside the door now, and when I see them trudging past the store with a package of fruit I made up my mind their wives and daughters or sweethearts have taken a stand against candy. One man with a wife and four daughters, who used to be a splendid customer, told me the other day that he'd as soon come home with a viper as with a 5-pound box of candy, although a year ago he used to buy two 5-pound boxes each week, says the New York Sun. We notice the same difference in small sales to women employed in offices. There's not half the number of calls for half-pound boxes, though our sales of sweet chocolate are always big, as lots of business women nibble it instead of taking a regular luncheon. The continual running in of office boys to execute commissions for the stenographers and telephone operators is getting to be a thing of the past, and lemon drops are about the only sweets these business girls will eat. Every mother's daughter seems to be dead set against gaining an ounce of flesh, and until it's fashionable to be plump again I suppose we'll notice this difference in sales."

From Wisconsin has come a wail at the dense ignorance concerning geography with which high and preparatory school graduates come up to the university. Recent tests made by the department of geology in first year physiography classes have developed difference of opinion among the freshmen as to whether the Rhine is in Asia or South America, has developed an astounding lack of information as to the location of such cities as Vienna, Venice, Lisbon and Hongkong, and in trying to tell the whereabouts of the Pyrenees, Caucasus, Himalaya and Sierra Nevada mountains and Mount McKinley, almost half missed two or three out of the five, says the Chicago Evening Post. In fact, in the examination, which included only such questions as any fairly informed person should know, only one-sixth of the 103 freshmen tested were recorded as making a satisfactory showing.

A young woman of Brooklyn broke a promise to her father and tried to pass through the New York custom house seven dutiable gowns she had purchased abroad. Her very foolish action cost the father about four times what the gowns were worth and the young woman was lucky to escape severe punishment for her action. Collector Loeb, who has been making a most successful war on smuggling, has served notice on all, men and women alike, that more severe penalties than fines will be imposed for flagrant violations of the law. In spite of this warning women more than men are still taking a chance, and probably will not stop until some of them are compelled to go to prison.

The departure of the United States battleships which are to visit French and English ports is a reminder of the famous cruise around the world. When the fleet is assembled at sea it will consist of sixteen vessels, the same number that made the earlier trip. There can be no doubt of the welcome that awaits the visitors. The one regret in connection with the proceedings is that this showing of superb American warships will accentuate the lack of an American mercantile marine.

A thief who stole a gold spike used to fasten the first rail of a new railroad in Pennsylvania found it was only gold plated. Such base deception as this, resulting in painful mortification and disappointment to a man acting in good faith, is plainly reprehensible and comes under the same category as selling a goldbrick.

The difference of 33,000 between the first count of Tacoma's population and the second is a measure of the mistake of too much enthusiasm in padding census returns. Had Tacoma been satisfied with a modest ten or fifteen thousand inflation it might have succeeded, but this overdoing of things is generally disastrous.

The Washington chief of police believes that wife-beaters should be lashed. Theoretically, this punishment, which exactly fits the crime, is indorsed and recommended on all sides. Practically, it is ignored even where the law has put it on the statute books. Naturally, the wife beating goes on.

When a man is his own janitor he wastes little time pounding on the pipes.

ROUNDING UP THE LEADERS

Mexican Jail Full of Political Prisoners.

MEN TRUSTED BY GENERAL MEDARO.

Several Of Them Now Under Arrest —Juan Vaca Captured By Secret Service Officers — He Is Said To Have Planned Attacks Upon Parral and Other Towns—Two Banlits Killed In a Fierce Hand-to-Hand Conflict.

Mexico City (Special).—The government is rapidly rounding up the leaders and political leaders of the revolutionary movement. In many towns the jails are overcrowded with the political prisoners. One of the most important captures is Juan B. Vaca, who is alleged to have laid the plans for the attacks on Parral and other places in that region. Vaca has been brought here and placed in prison. He is said to have been one of Madero's righthand men, and to have laid plans for attacks on towns all over the republic, but in person supervised the planning of the raid on Parral.

After the plans miscarried and the rebels were thoroughly whipped, Vaca fled southward through Durango up to the capital of the State of Jalisco, where he was captured by secret service men.

Rafael Quiroz Cardenas, another important suspect, and J. Socorro Cervantes, a scarcely less valuable capture, have arrived under guard from Jiquipa.

El Paladin, an anti-re-electionist organ, currently reported to have been financed by Madero and his supporters, has been closed by order of the court. Ramon Alvarez Soteo, editor and proprietor of the sheet, has been held under charges of fomenting trouble through his newspaper and is now in Belem.

Two bandits were shot dead in a fierce hand-to-hand battle with the employes of the Hacienda Santa Rosa, near Puebla. Ten mounted bandits, heavily armed, attacked the hacienda about midnight, and the manager of the ranch immediately armed his employes and led them in the defense. So effective was their fire that the bandits were forced to flee, leaving two of their number dead on the field.

INSANE OVER TOLSTOI.

Boston Woman Quit Home, Going To Chicago.

Chicago (Special).—Deranged by the death of Tolstoi and laboring under delusions that unknown persons in Chicago owe her millions of dollars, Mrs. Matilda Hahn, of Boston, is in the detention hospital here. Dispatches from Boston say she left home after writing an incoherent letter to her husband in which she discussed at great length the death of Tolstoi.

Wireless On Warships In War.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—A new idea has been worked out in the use of the wireless telegraph on the ships of the Navy, according to the annual report of the chief of the equipment bureau, and a portable apparatus has been devised that will enable the long-distance aerial wires to be taken down in battle and replaced by a short wire running up to the yardarm connected to a set of instruments carried by the operator behind the armor inside the upper-deck. The shore wireless stations of the Navy have been very much improved and communication is now had nightly between Colon and Key West.

Never Had a Bonnet.

Denver, Col. (Special). — Mrs. David Goldstein, wife of a wealthy junk dealer of this city, is probably the only woman in the United States who has gone on record as never having owned a hat. This was her testimony Friday in a suit for separate maintenance. Attorneys for the husband declared this was due to Mrs. Goldstein's religious belief, but the woman herself said it was because her husband would not spend the money, although she declares he is worth in the neighborhood of $150,000 and has an income of $10,000 a year.

Killed By Flying House.

Grand Rapids, Mich. (Special).—A steel-cased house containing dynamite exploded at the plant of the Alabastine Company, southwest of the city. One piece of the building was hurled 200 feet and struck George Munsee, a laborer, killing him instantly. Munsee was 60 years old and leaves a family. No cause is assigned for the explosion.

Cupid Worked Hard.

New York (Special).—If busy times in the Cupid Bureau at the City Hall may be taken as an indication of prosperity, Manhattan and the Bronx may be regarded as decidedly on the up-grade. Tabulations just completed for the 11 months of the year 1910 ending with November show that 31,565 marriage licenses were issued during that period, against 31,507 for the entire year of 1909. In December, 1909, 2,806 licenses were issued.

DIAZ BEGINS EIGHTH TERM

Seemingly a Happy Termination of Recent Turmoil.

Mexico City (Special).—"It is gratifying to me to say that my heart is full of faith in the progress of the people, who like the Mexican has known how to conquer by its own efforts a place among the lovers of toil, after having proved its valor in patriotic defense of country and that never, as today, could I declare that Mexico belongs definitely to the group of nations assured of stability, because against the firm guarantee of peace which we possess, no influence, tending toward its dissolution can now or ever be able to prevail.

"As to the relations between Mexico and the United States and other friendly nations, never have they been more cordial."

The above is the authorized message of President Diaz to all nations on the day of his inauguration for the eighth time as chief executive of the Mexican nation.

Relief When Over.

Peaceably and seemingly as a happy termination of the turmoil through which the nation has just passed, the ceremonies attending the taking of the oath of fealty by General Diaz and Ramon Corral, recently re-elected to the presidency and vice-presidency, respectively, were conducted Thursday.

There was no discordant note, and if the occasion was shorn of some of its brilliant features of former years by reason of recent disturbances, there was no lack of dignified ceremonial. Notwithstanding a realization that the possibility of any attempt by foes of the Diaz administration to interfere with the inauguration was remote, there was a feeling of relief apparent when the event was concluded.

No Cabinet Changes.

There will be no change in the personnel of the cabinet. In accordance with custom each of the ministers submitted his resignation to the chief executive through the Minister of Foreign Relations. Each was asked, however, to retain his portfolio. Following is the cabinet as re-appointed:

Minister of foreign relations, Enrique C. Creel.

Minister of justice, Justino Fernandez.

Minister of public instruction and arts, Justo Sierra.

Minister of fomento, Oligarco Molina.

Minister of communications and public works, Leandro Fernandez.

Minister of hacienda and public credit, Jose Ives Limantour.

Minister of war and marine, Gen. Manuel Gonzales Cosio.

A HUMAN SACRIFICE.

Mrs. Shunk Killed Herself So She Might Not Infect Others.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—As a humane sacrifice Mrs. Lena A. Shunk, wife of Alonzo W. Shunk, a clerk in the office of the adjutant general of the War Department, deliberately killed herself at her home here by inhaling illuminating gas.

Mrs. Shunk, who was 36 years old, was afflicted with tuberculosis. Every possible means to cure the malady had been resorted to without success. The woman had been to many health resorts and on several occasions had met with difficulty in obtaining accommodations because of her condition. This greatly worried her.

When her husband returned home late Thursday he found his wife seated with a tube in her mouth. Letters to her doctors and her husband revealed the motive for her suicide—the fear that she would be the means of spreading tuberculosis infection to others.

KILLED HIS BROTHER.

Was Trying To Protect Him Against a Moose.

Montreal, Que. (Special).—In a desperate effort to protect his brother, Fred. Drexel Rodgers, of Philadelphia, from the charge of a wounded bull moose, W. T. Rodgers fired several shots from his rifle, one of which killed the young man.

Mr. Rodgers, grief-stricken over the accident, passed through here en route to Philadelphia. The fatal shooting occurred on the shore of Coulonge Lake.

The body was brought down to Ottawa by Mr. Rodgers and sent to Philadelphia. Fred. Drexel Rodgers was 28 years old.

Weds His Stepdaughter.

Lewiston, Me. (Special).—Obeying the dying wishes of his wife, Frederick B. Dolley, of this city, has married Miss Mabel Furan, his 20-year-old stepdaughter. He married his bride's mother when the child was five years old.

HURT YEARS AGO, HE DIES.

Joseph F. Davidson Was Injured In Auto Accident.

Columbus, O. (Special).—Joseph E. Davidson, of Columbus, aged 53, president of the North American Lead Company, which owns properties near Fredericktown, Md., died here, as the indirect result of an automobile accident five years ago in which the company's former president, F. E. Stoneman, also of Columbus, was killed.

MISS TAFT AS THE DEBUTANTE

Brilliant Coming-Out Party at the White House.

FLORAL DISPLAY WAS BEAUTIFUL.

Two Thousand Guests Form the Official Circle, and Residential Society Calls To Make Their Bow To the Daughter Of the President—Mr. Taft In the Receiving Line—Ladies Who Served At the Refreshment Table Wore Fetching Gowns—Brilliant Scene.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The White House was the center of attraction to society Thursday afternoon when about 2,000 guests from official, diplomatic and residential society were invited to the coming-out party of Miss Helen Taft, the young and attractive daughter of the President and Mrs. Taft. Miss Taft is the fourth of the White House debutantes, Nellie Grant being the first.

Toward the historic mansion of the presidents a long line of carriages and automobiles was tending as the sun went down in the clouds of the West and the lights on the avenue and those that outlined the esplanades and gateways of the White House came into view. The November weather furnished just the contrast that was needed for the warmth and brightness of the interior, where the gay music of the Marine Band was heard floating through the upper corridors when the incoming guests laid aside their wraps in the dressing-rooms below.

The receiving line was formed at the door of the East Room and passed from the entrance to the south windows, where the President and Mrs. Taft with their daughter stood. Never was a debutante more liberally showered with bouquets and floral designs of every sort and conceit. The large gold-covered piano, which was one of the first things the guests saw as they entered the room, was piled with bouquets of roses, lilies, orchids and chrysanthemums. American Beauty roses filled the huge vases of Haveline ware, the gift of the French government to the White House some years ago.

In all the state apartments there was the same luxury of flowers and fragrance.

BITTEN BY A FISH.

Vessel Carries All Sail To Port To Save Man's Life.

Boston (Special).—Favored by a gale of wind, Captain Nelson, of the fishing schooner Reliance, was able to land Thams Key, a member of his crew here, before the sailor bled to death from a wound made by the bite of a fish. While the Reliance was on the George Banks, an angelfish, a species of shark, which had been caught in a trawl, bit Key's right hand, the sharp teeth almost severing it at the wrist.

Captain Nelson set sail for Boston, and when a physician went aboard at "T" wharf, Key was in a state of collapse, due to loss of blood. The fisherman will recover.

JAIL FOR BIG DEFAULTER.

Man Who Took Million and Half Gets Moderate Sentence.

Louisville, Ky. (Special).—August Ropke entered a plea of guilty to five counts of the indictment charging him with embezzlement of the funds of the Fidelity Trust Company. The total of his defalcations was $1,490,000. The amount was reduced by recoveries to $1,190,000. Ropke was given a sentence of from ten to eighteen years in the Penitentiary, this penalty covering all his offenses. Ropke was secretary of the company's banking department.

Hatpins Stir Philadelphia.

Philadelphia (Special).—In an effort to curtail the long hatpin evil in this city an ordinance was introduced in Councils providing that no person upon the public streets or on conveyances shall be permitted to wear a hatpin the exposed point of which extends more than one-half inch beyond the crown of the hat. A fine of $50 for each offense is provided. Councilman Schumacher, who introduced the proposed measure, declared that the lives of persons on street cars and pedestrians on crowded streets are imperiled.

Forgot Dynamite Cap.

York, Pa. (Special).—Trying to repair an electric bell with a piece of wire, without noticing a dynamite cap attached, Adam Hoffman lost the tips of two fingers and the thumb of his right hand when the cap exploded. Henry Della, who was watching the operation, was cut about the face by flying splinters. The explosion tore a hole an inch deep in a hickory board.

RAILROAD STATION ROBBED.

Robber, Who Knew Combination Of Safe, Got $700.

Orange, N. J. (Special).—The railroad station of the Lackawanna Railroad was robbed of nearly $700 by someone who evidently knew the combination of the safe. The night station agent, who was on duty until midnight, may be able to aid the detectives in locating the robber.

PENSIONS BY STEEL TRUST

From Fund Not Contributed to By Employes.

New York (Special).—Judge Elbert H. Gary announced Monday that, beginning January 1, 1911, the United States Steel Corporation will pay three classes of old-age pensions to those of its employes who have served with the parent company or its subsidiaries for 20 years or more. The income for these pensions will be derived from the United States Steel Corporation and Carnegie joint fund, to which no employes contribute, and the division into classes will be as follows:

First—Pensions by compulsory retirement, granted to employes who have been 20 years or longer in the service and have reached the age of 70 years for men and 60 years for women.

Second—Pensions by retirement at request, granted to employes who have been 20 years or longer in the service and have reached the age of 60 years for men and 50 years for women.

Third—Pensions for permanent incapacity, granted to employes who have been 20 years or more in the service and have become permanently and totally incapacitated through no fault of their own.

No pension of more than $1,200 will be allowed and none of less than $12 a month. Between these extremes 1 per cent. of the regular monthly pay received during the last 10 years of service will be allowed for each year of total service. For instance: An employe who has been 25 years in the service and for the last 10 years has received a regular monthly wage of $60 a month will receive a pension allowance of $15 a month.

The United States Steel Corporation has a pension fund of $8,000,000, and the Carnegie fund, established in 1901 by Andrew Carnegie, amounts to $4,000,000, so that the joint principal available will be $12,000,000. This fund is entirely separate from the voluntary accident relief plan, put into effect on May 1, 1910, which provides for injured employes and the families of those killed in the service of the corporation.

DEATH TOLL OF HUNTERS.

Hundred and Thirteen Killed In Twenty-Three States.

Chicago (Special).—The hunting season of 1910, which just closed, cost 113 lives, according to statistics from 23 States collected by the Tribune. This is considerably more than were killed during any previous season of which there is a record. The loss of life in 1909 was 87, in 1908 it was 57, in 1907, 82, and in 1906, 74.

The number of injured this season, however, is less than a year ago, only 81 having been hurt this year, against 104 for the season of 1909. It is likely the death list this year will be considerably increased later by reason of the fatal termination in the cases of many of the injured.

"Mistaken for a deer" and "shot by a companion" continues to lead as the reason for the shooting of hunters. Michigan heads the list, with 27 killed.

JEALOUS SUITOR'S MAD ACT.

Murders Neighbor Because Girl Refused Him.

Aberdeen, S. D. (Special).—Gus Banick, homesteader, who lived near Davidson, in Perkins county, is dead from a bullet wound through his left lung and Arthur W. Lowry, a neighboring homesteader, is under arrest charged with the murder.

Miss Lizzie Walrath, who also lived on a neighboring claim, had been receiving the attentions of Lowry until recently, when she told him that Banick was her accepted suitor. A bullet fired through the door of Banick's shack killed him, and it is alleged that Lowry fired the shot.

RACING MEN SPENT $264,000.

To Defeat the Antibetting Legislation At Albany.

New York (Special).—Eight racing associations seeking to defeat the anti-betting bills at Albany contributed $264,000 to the Jockey Club for legal expenses, according to M. Linn Bruce, counsel of the legislative investigating committee. During the session of the committee Wednesday Mr. Bruce ran over the various contributions which have been admitted in testimony and used them as a basis for his statement.

Rabbits $86 Apiece.

Warsaw, Ind. (Special).—Five Pennsylvania trainmen were laid off for a month as a result of stopping their train to hunt rabbits. They bagged five rabbits, but while they were at it a through freight crashed into their train.

Man Has Kissing Mania.

Boston (Special).—James May was adjudged insane in court here and sent to an asylum. He was obsessed with the kissing idea and had tried to kiss strangers in the streets. Several women have driven him off, recognizing his condition. He got into trouble when he tried to kiss a local policeman. That convinced the court that he was insane.

Since 1902 there have been 45 deaths due to balloons, steerable and nonsteerable.

To Put It Mildly.

"They say he has a swelled head."

"I must admit that he seems to appreciate himself very much."

Constipation causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic.

The man who thinks more of his pigs than he does of his wife and babies is the devil's idea of what a husband and father should be.

For COLDS and GRIP

flicks' CAPUDINE is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness—cures the Cold and restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediatly. 10c., 25c., and 50c. At drug stores.

Some Consolation.

Mrs. Gramercy—My husband is anxious to get rid of me.

Mrs. Park—Don't cry, dear. In that case he won't haggle over the alimony.—Smart Set.

TO DRIVE OUT MALARIA AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out the malaria and the Iron builds up the system. Sold by all dealers for 30 years. Price 50 cents.

Skied.

"How does Dobber rank as a painter, anyhow?" asked Wilbraham.

"Pretty well, I guess," said Lollerby. "At the last exhibition they hung his picture higher than any other in the place."—Harper's Weekly.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE will cure any possible case of DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, and the like among horses of all ages, and prevents all others in the same stable from having the disease. Also cures chicken cholera, and dog distemper. Any good druggist can supply you, or send to mfrs. 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle. Agents wanted. Free book. Spohn Medical Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

The Big Show.

The personally conducted tourists were viewing the Egyptian pyramids.

"Goodness gracious!" ejaculated Mrs. Newrocks, "it must have cost a pile of money to build them."

"Surest thing you know," said Mr. Newrocks; "but don't imagine for a moment that any one tourist agency stood for all the expense—it was probably a jackpot affair!"

Triumph of Optimism.

"How are you feeling today, uncle?" asked the robust nephew of his aged and feeble kinsman.

"Pretty well, pretty well!" quavered that incurable optimist, "my rheumatiz is bothering me a good deal and my erisipilis is worse than it was yesterday, I've got a slight headache and I went down to the dentist today and had all but two of my teeth pulled, but thank heaven those two are opposite each other!"

Benny on Benevolence.

Benevolence is a great thing. When you have benevolence you cannot rest until you do something to make other people feel grateful to you. The other day my mamma went up into the attic to find a lot of old clothes to give to poor people who could not afford to buy any clothes for themselves. While she was hunting around she found a gold-headed cane worth $25 that grandpa had put up there 18 years ago, and forgot all about. Thus we see, dear friends, benevolence brings its own reward.—Benny.

Admitted.

"Women already do a lot of governing," said Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the brilliant suffrage leader, in an interview in New York. "Men, if they are observant and frank, admit that.

"An editor, about to marry, was asked by a friend:

"'What prompted you, old man, to propose to Miss Dash?'

"The editor, who was, like all editors, extremely observant and extremely frank, answered:

"'Well, to tell you the truth, I think Miss Dash prompted me more than anybody else.'"

THEY GROW

Good Humor and Cheerfulness From Right Food and Drink.

Anything that interferes with good health is apt to keep cheerfulness and good humor in the background. A Washington lady found that letting coffee alone made things bright for her. She writes:

"Four years ago I was practically given up by my doctor and was not expected to live long. My nervous system was in a bad condition.

"But I was young and did not want to die so I began to look about for the cause of my chronic trouble. I used to have nervous spells which would exhaust me and after each spell it would take me days before I could sit up in a chair.

"I became convinced my trouble was caused by coffee. I decided to stop it and bought some Postum.

"The first cup, which I made according to directions, had a soothing effect on my nerves and I liked the taste. For a time I nearly lived on Postum and ate little food besides. I am today a healthy woman.

"My family and relatives wonder if I am the same person I was four years ago, when I could do no work on account of nervousness. Now I am doing my own housework, take care of two babies—one twenty the other two months old. I am so busy that I hardly get time to write a letter, yet I do it all with the cheerfulness and good humor that comes from enjoying good health.

"I tell my friends it is to Postum I owe my life today."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

GAVE UP BUSINESS.

So Weak He Could Not Work.

Philip Huber, 351 Cummunipaw St., Jersey City, N. J., says: "Three years ago I was compelled to sell my business. Kidney trouble had made me so sick that for eight months I was too weak to work and almost too miserable to live. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills at that critical period and the results were beyond my expectations. I have ought back my business and occasionally work 18 hours a day without ill effect. Doan's Kidney Pills have made this possible and I cannot recommend them too highly."

Remember the name—Doan's.

For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THEIR FATE.

Mrs. Crow—William, have you ever stopped to think what will become of us when we are old?

Mr. Crow—Oh! I suppose wee'll wind up as quail on toast at some table d'hote restaurant.

16 YEARS OF SKIN DISEASE

For sixteen long years I have been suffering with a bad case of skin disease. While a child there broke out a red sore on the legs just in back of my knees. It waxed from bad to worse, and at last I saw I had a bad skin disease. I tried many widely known doctors in different cities but to no satisfactory result. The plague bothered me more in warm weather than in winter and being on my leg joints it made it impossible for me to walk, and I was forced to stay indoors in the warmest weather. My hopes of recovery were by this time spent. Sleepless nights and restless days made life an unbearable burden. At last I was advised to try the Cuticura remedies [Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills] and I did not need more than a trial to convince me that I was on the road of success this time. I bought two sets of the Cuticura Remedies and after these were gone I was a different man entirely. I am now the happiest man that there is at least one true care for skin diseases. Leonard A. Hawtof, 11 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, N .Y., July 30 and Aug. 8, '09."

Wanted a Change.

Milkman—I see by the papers that a Frenchman has invented a new way of transforming water into milk.

Customer—Well, I hope you'll adopt it. I'm getting awfully tired of the old way.

A man ought to know a great deal to acquire a knowledge of the immensity of his ignorance.—Lord Palmerston.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Shrinking from suffering may be fleeing from strength.

MIX THIS FOR RHEUMATISM

Easily Prepared and Inexpensive and Really Does the Work, Says Noted Authority.

Thousands of men and women who have felt the sting and torture of that dread disease, Rheumatism, which is no respecter of age, persons, sex, color or rank, will be interested to know that it is one of the easiest afflictions of the human body to conquer. Medical science has proven it not a distinct disease in itself, but a symptom caused by inactive kidneys. Rheumatism is uric acid in the blood and other waste products of the system which should be filtered and strained out in the form of urine. The function of the kidneys is to sift these poisons and acids out and keep the blood clean and pure. The kidneys however, are of sponge-like substance, the holes or pores of which will sometimes, either from overwork, cold or exposure become clogged, and failing in their function of eliminating these poisons from the blood, they remain in the veins, decompose and settling about the joints and muscles, cause the untold suffering and pain of rheumatism and backache, often producing complications of bladder and urinary disease, and general weakness.

The following simple prescription is said to relieve the worst cases of rheumatism because of its direct action upon the blood and kidneys, relieving, too, the most severe forms of bladder and urinary troubles: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. Mix by shaking well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime. The ingredients can be had from any prescription pharmacy, and are absolutely harmless and safe to use at any time.

In a Motorboat

By JOHN PHILIP ORTH

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Mr. George Thorpe, inventor and mechanical engineer, lived in the city, but a part of each summer was spent at his brother's house at Smithtown Bay, on the sound.

Mr. Thorpe was a young man with hobbies. All inventors have them. One of his hobbies was to build a motorboat that would run thirty miles an hour. He couldn't satisfactorily explain to anybody why such a burden of anxiety should be placed on the shoulders of a motorboat, but he built and equipped until sure he had struck it at last.

As the speed of a horse is in his legs, so the speed of any sort of boat is in the machinery which propels it. The last and newest boat not only had the latest improvements, but the starting and stopping gear was used for the first time on any body of water.

The boat was tried out on the bay. A flash of lightning could overtake her, but had to hike right along to do it. "Eureka" was the general verdict of the residents and transients of Smithtown. The fear of a Japanese fleet reaching that placid bay rolled off their shoulders and they slept once more.

On a certain July day, after the Stingaree had made one of her wonderful runs, she was brought back to the dock and made fast, while her owner went about some other business. Some one might climb aboard for inspection, but the newly-invented machinery would not start for them.

On that same afternoon Miss Dorothy Benson and Miss Mollie White left the summer hotel for a wander.

The young ladies wandered down the shore. It was incidental and not premeditated. Fate always works that way. The motorboat couldn't get away, and after a while the wanderers stood looking down upon her and softly exclaiming:

"Molly, did you ever!"

"Never. Never!"

"Isn't it a darling?"

"It surely is!"

"It's that new boat they are talking so much about, and I'm going aboard to have a look. She must have been left here for people to look at."

In another minute both girls were aboard and rummaging about. Their praise was of the highest, but after they had calmed down a bit Miss Dorothy said:

"Mollie, last year at Lake Placid I ran a motorboat all by myself a dozen times, and I know I can run this. We will take a ride across the bay and back. When we get opposite the hotel we will wave our handkerchiefs and cooee! We will be the heroines of the hour."

"Gracious, but none for me!" was the reply. "Mother would go into fits at the idea of it."

"I didn't know you were a coward."

"Come on ashore. The owner may come back any minute!"

"If he does I will introduce you as 'The-Girl-Afraid-of-the-Water.' Go on, then. I'm going to have a ride."

And then Miss Dorothy began hunting about for the starting switch. Her finding it was a blunder, but blunders have brought about some of the happiest marriages. The Stingaree had been berthed with her bow to the bay, ready to run out. As her wheel began to revolve the fasts were cast off, there were three screams from the girl left behind, and that motorboat started out to fly. The helm had been left lashed to port. It was well. The young lady who had run a boat on Lake Placid was helpless on this occasion. She yelled for the police and fire departments, but there was no gallant response. The circus performance had opened.

With the helm lashed as it was, the boat began to move in a wide circle. The circle took in the hotel, a number of sail and row boats and several craft which were after oysters and clams. The bareheaded Miss Dorothy was generally mistaken for a bareheaded inventor and mechanical engineer. It was only when she began to scream that folks sat up and noticed. And they hustled, too. The Stingaree had a route to follow, and she followed it. She shaved an oar off a row boat and upset the rower in flannels; she smashed the bow of a clammer and left the owner muttering "by thunder."

She ran down and upset the "Bide-A-Wee" sail boat just as its occupant was making love to its other occupant, and Cupid had to turn his attention to swimming and yelling.

Lake Placid wasn't in it, but Miss Dorothy was, and she could not get out of it. She yelled; she wrung her hands; she entreated. She looked for the switch to shut off the power, but it could not be found.

"Look out! Look out! She's running away!"

Two motorboats tried to overhaul the Stingaree, but it was the race of the hare and the turtle. Boats cut off the circle here and there, and their captains, mates and crews shouted in stentorian voices to Miss Dorothy to put her helm a-sta'br'd—to put it to port—to put it any old way, but she only wept the more. One captain more venturesome than the rest tried to board her craft in the good old piratical way as she came along, but fell short by two feet and went to the bottom of the bay and didn't come up again until time to pay taxes.

By the time the flyer had made three grand circles of the grand bay there was a trail of wreckage over all. No one drowned for good, but lots of folks gasping for breath and praying or swearing. The excitement had spread for a mile inland. Rates at the hotel were not raised, but mine host stood on his veranda and pointed a long arm over the bay and exclaimed:

"Where, oh, where, ladies and gentlemen, can you find scenery to compare with this at my prices!"

Then Mr. Frank Thorpe arrived. He had come back from dinner to give the Stingaree another spin. He found her spinning, as it was. There was no need to ask questions or listen to suggestions. He promptly took command of a row boat, set out alone on the salty blue and placed his craft in a position to be run down.

The thing happened just as he planned. As the planks were shivered and scattered he leaped for the motorboat and caught it. His first act was to doff his cap to the tearful crew, and the next to shut off the power.

"You—you mean thing!" sobbed Miss Dorothy, meaning the new arrival.

"You see, you don't know how to manage the Stin—"

"You did it on purpose! You had no right to leave it there."

"But I didn't tell you to take her out."

"But you might have known that if two girls came across a boat they would want to take a ride."

"But where is the other?"

"She was a cow-coward and didn't dare come."

"I see. Well there's no harm done."

"Oh, there isn't, eh!" exclaimed the girl as anger steadied her trembling lip. "It's nothing to be made a circus of, is it! Five hundred people have been looking on, and—"

"And five hundred people will call you a heroine."

"Start the boat, sir! I want to go ashore. No—no true gentleman would leave a b-boat where a girl—girl—"

Such little things can always be arranged. This was arranged. Heroines may get mad, but they get over it like other people. They also go riding in motorboats with the builder and captain at the helm. They also acknowledge acts of gallantry and after a while that Lake Placid and Smithtown bay are two different propositions.

CHINA TO HAVE PARLIAMENT

Agitation for an Earlier Assembling of the House of Commons Proved Successful.

The agitation for an earlier assembling of a parliament in China than the original date promised, in 1915, has proven successful. On the advice of the leading public men, the prince regent has caused the recently instituted senate to be informed that the date for organizing the national parliament would be advanced two years, to 1913. It has been orginally believed that it would take the full time scheduled by the throne for the people to become properly prepared for full self-government, but China has made such rapid strides in the adoption of western ideas within the past few years that it has been deemed safe to proceed in creating a parliament at an earlier date than intended.

Since the war between Russia and Japan, China has been steadily modernizing her government in all branches. She has created a good standing army, organized on the European plan, and she is endeavoring also to build up a navy. Railroads have been built, and approved western methods are being introduced all over the empire. The provinicial assemblies organized a year ago to look after the local affairs of each province of the empire have proven eminently successful, and the senate, convened for the first time this year, has already made itself felt.

THE NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburg.—The Carnegie Steel Company mills of the United States Steel Corporation Wednesday saw the first briquette made from ore dust in their special plant. The briquette will be converted into pig iron and thus is solved the conservation of ore dust, which has heretofore been scattered by the winds over the many square miles of the Pittsburg district. The discovery of the briquetting plan and its operation here means a saving of millions of dollars on what has heretofore been accounted as waste and was reckoned in the cost of production. For two years the steel company has been working on a plan to capture the ore dust from the furnaces and machinery was invented for this purpose. A special plant for the briquetting was built and its first product was brought to hand yesterday. Fifty-eight men are employed in this conservation scheme, and new plants will be added to meet the requirements.

Lebanon.—To marry and thus escape a breach of promise suit, only to be literally dragged from the arms of his bride to answer another breach of promise suit, was the unique experience of Matthias Fatt, aged 23 years, of this city. Miss Maria Bruker, of Hebron, recently brought suit against him for breach of promise, and on Tuesday of this week he married her, an alderman performing the ceremony in the office of the marriage license clerk. Fatt and his bride had scarcely left the place when Miss Annie Marshall, of this city, went before Judge Henry and instituted a breach of promise suit against the bridegroom. No amount has been named for heart balm, and a sympathetic friend furnished bail, so that Fatt could return to his bride and conclude the honeymoon.

Lock Haven.—Secretary Calbfus, of the State Game Commission, estimates there were about 800 deer killed in Pennsylvania the season just closed. Of this number at least 125 were killed in Clinton county, which is unquestionably one of the best sections in the State for the propagation of deer. This has been the best deer season since the introduction of the new laws governing the killing of deer and sportsmen generally have endeavored to live up to them in the strictest sense. There have been no violations revealed and strange as it may appear not an accident reported during the entire fifteen days, yet the woods were fairly swarming with hunters.

Pittsburg.—L. Swift, Jr., a former councilman convicted of bribery during the councilmanic graft crusade of last spring, surrendered himself to the sheriff to begin a four months' sentence that had been imposed. Appeals to the Superior and Supreme Courts for a new trial were refused, and the sentence of the lower court was upheld. Swift was charged with taking $81.10 for his vote in councils on the ordinance selecting banks as city depositories.

South Bethlehem.—Edward Miller nearly killed his brother-in-law, Charles Kratzer, with shot in his anxiety to kill a rabbit that suddenly dashed across their path, while out hunting. Surprised at the audacity of the cotton tail, Miller hurriedly pointed his gun and pulled the trigger. The shot struck Kratzer full in the right arm and side, and a doctor afterwards picked out 175 pieces of shot from the wounded man's body.

Shenandoah.—Joseph Botanas, 16 years old, had an awful experience and a miraculous escape from death at Maple Hill colliery. He was done for the day. Passing rapidly-revolving machinery, his clothing caught in a belt, whirling him in space from one wheel to another for about five minutes before his agonizing cries were heard and the machinery stopped. Strange to say, he was only slightly injured.

York.—Sol C. Mayer, 50 years old, of Atlanta, Ga., dropped dead in a local jewelry store. Heart disease was the cause. Mr. Mayer, who is a traveling salesman, had entered the store for the purpose of having his watch repaired. While the jeweler was examining the timepiece, Mayer fell backwards to the floor, dying within a few minutes.

Pottstown.—A Reading Railway flyer running a fifty-mile clip through the lower end of Pottstown, killed a man who is believed to be an employee of one of the industries in that locality. His head is missing, and he was otherwise so terribly mangled that identification is impossible.

Altoona.—After nine years of wandering about the country, C. F. Ames, aged 42, a plumber, returned to his former home at Beaver Falls, found his wife married to another man, and rather than cause any trouble in the apparently happy household, agreed to go his way, providing he was permitted to take his eldest son, aged 11. Father and boy started for Wilkes-Barre, where the former had been employed, but their money ran out when they reached here. Ames related the story to Chief of Police Clark, whose heart was touched.

NEW ERA IN FINANCE

ACCURACY AND PUBLICITY PROVES TO BE A POPULAR MOTTO.

Prompt Response to Bold Move of President Vail.—"Accuracy" Reduced Western Union's Surplus $13,000,000.—"Publicity" Restored Confidence and Its Stock Went Up.

Are the great financiers of the country beginning to see a new light? Time was, until recently in fact, when the men at the head of the big corporations "kept their business to themselves," as far as the law would allow. Capable men at the head of the big concerns, long realized the weakness of their position, but what was needed obviously, as in all great reforms, was an unmistakable occasion and a courageous man. The occasion arose in the purchase of the Western Union Telegraph company by the American Telephone and Telegraph company, and the man appeared in Theodore N. Vail, President of the purchasing corporation.

It was last December when public announcement was made that the Gould holdings of Western Union had been taken over by the Telephone company.

On account of the high esteem in which the management of the telephone company is so generally held, great things were predicted as a result of the absorption of Western Union. By the press of the country the "deal" was most favorably commented on, it being widely pointed out that under the direction of such men as Theodore N. Vail and his associates, the telegraph company was bound soon to work itself into a position where it could offer the public far more efficient service than it had ever before been able to offer.

But a very few months had elapsed when it became apparent to the new management that a modern and up-to-date appraisal of the company's assets would make possible a far greater degree of efficiency of operation. "Here," they said to themselves, "we've bought control of this property and we know it's immensely valuable, but we don't know just how valuable. These appraisals of real estate and securities owned were made a long time ago. If we have a complete inventory made of every thing we've got we can announce the facts to the public, start a new set of books, and begin our responsibility to stockholders right there."

How Inventory Was Taken.

The most expert accountants and appraisers to be had were put at the task. Their labors lasted over eight months. Their report and its publication by the company marks an epoch in finance.

It began by recommending an adjustment of the difference between the appraised and book values by a charge of $5,595,089 against surplus. Book values of securities held were reduced to market values, bad and doubtful accounts were "charged off," an allowance of $2,000,000 was made for "depreciation," another of $500,000 for "reserve," and so on, until the old surplus of $18,867,000 came down to $5,136,000.

It required courage, the publication of this statement to stockholders, saying in effect: "The property of your company has been revalued: the surplus isn't nineteen millions, as you have been led to believe, but five millions," but it was the truth, and President Vail did not flinch. "Accuracy and publicity," he declared, was essential. "The stockholder has a right to know. The shares of this company are scattered from one end of the Union to the other. This is more than a private corporation. It is a great national enterprise. The public is entitled to the facts."

The report was ordered published forthwith. Financiers of the old school and speculators generally were aghast. What would happen? Would the bottom drop out of Western Union when the shareholders realized that their propetry was worth $13,000,000 less than they had supposed? But the amazing thing happened. The stock went up and stayed up. The public had responded to this remarkable display of frankness and confidence; to the new motto, "Accuracy and Publicity."

The full significance of the action of the new board is stated concisely by Harper's Weekly in these words:

"Is this policy of publicity and of open-handed dealing with shareholders and public the forerunner of a similar movement on the part of other big corporations? Certainly it is to be hoped that it is. In the case of these big companies, dependent upon public patronage and doing business under public franchise, can there be any question of the right of the people to know?

"That right is being recognized. It is recognized now in this epochal act on the part of the telephone and telegraph interests. It is the dawn of a new era in corporation finance."

Timeliness.

All measures of reformation are effective in exact proportion to their timeliness; partial decay may be cut away and cleansed; incipient error corrected; but there is a point at which corruption can no more be stayed, nor wandering recalled. It has been the manner of modern philanthropy to remain passive until that precise period, and to leave the sick to perish, and the foolish to stray, while it spent itself in frantic exertions to raise the dead, and reform the dust.—Ruskin.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.
ISSUED WEEKLY.

S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

Entered at the Post Office in Centre Hall as Second Class mail matter.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1910

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per lines for hree insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Evangelical—Tusseyville, morning; Linden Hall, evening.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon.

Methodist—Spring Mills, revival services every night except Saturday, at 7:30. Preaching Sunday evening at 7:30.

Reformed—Union, morning; preparatory service Saturday afternoon. Spring Mills, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Lutheran—Spring Mills, morning; Centre Hall, afternoon; Tusseyville, evening. Thank Offering Service of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society.

United Evangelical—The last quarterly conference will be held at Centre Hall, Saturday afternoon. The presiding elder will hold communion services at Lemont, morning; Linden Hall, afternoon, and will preach at Centre Hall in the evening. Services Tuesday evening, 13th inst., at Centre Hall, by Bishop U. F. Swengle, of Harrisburg.

WHO SENT THE $1.00?

Some one from the Spring Mills post office mailed to the Reporter a one dollar bill for subscription and a two cent stamp for the return of a receipt, and failed to sign a name. From the writing it is judged the person is an elderly gentleman. On observing this notice the person will please send in his name.

THE REPORTER.

LOCALS.

Red Cross Christmas stamps are now on sale at the Reporter office. They can be had by mail.

Right fair sleighing Tuesday and Wednesday. The snow, about ten inches deep, has not been disturbed by the wind.

W. O. Rearick, of Milroy, became interested in lumber operations in Virginia, and is now in that state. His family expects to join him in about a month.

Orvis Meyer, of Coburn, expects to embark in the raising of chickens on a large scale. He purchased a tract of land west of Coburn, from the Meyer Brothers, and will erect thereon a large hennery in the near future.

Dr. Monroe, the prominent Methodist minister who died recently, ordered all his sermons to be destroyed. A part of his library was bequeathed to Rev. Wilcox, of Bellefonte. The Central Pennsylvania Methodist Conference was given $35,000.

Dr. W. H. Schuyler and G. L. Goodhart, of Centre Hall, and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Long, of Spring Mills, attended the conservation congress at Huntingdon, Monday and Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Long from Huntingdon went to Philadelphia on business.

While baling hay at the barn of M. N. Miller, on the Adam Heckman farm, near Potters Mills, Oliver Strunk sustained an injury to his arm. He was oiling a new baler, when the plunger caught his arm, and scraped the skin from the elbow to the wrist. The great wonder is that the arm was not crushed.

Monday of next week Perry H. Luse will leave on a pleasure trip to Missouri and intermediate points. His first stop will be at the home of his sister, Mrs. (Dr.) Ed. L. Miller, in Johnstown. From there he will go to Carthage, Missouri, and on his return will stop at a number of points in Illinois and Ohio.

With a view of selling his customers sleighs at the lowest possible price, S. L. Condo, of Spring Mills, has purchased sleighs in car load lots. They will be found advertised in this issue. The sleighs will be found just as Mr. Condo represents them. He has gained an enviable reputation in handling buggies, and his word is just as good when it comes to recommending a sleigh.

The difficulty in securing help has driven Jacob Meyer to conclude to quit the farm next spring. He has lived on the Meyer farm, near Linden Hall, since he was thirteen years old, and during the past twenty-one years he has been conducting the farm on his own hook. After his sale, March 14th, Mr. Meyer contemplates moving to Boalsburg. His youngest son, Albert H., expects to prepare for college, and the older brother is on the lookout for a small farm. Charles Johnstonbaugh will succeed Mr. Meyer as tenant.

A disconnected stove pipe in the wash house at the residence of Dr. H. S. Braucht, at Spring Mills, on Monday morning, caused a slight fire, but the discovery was made soon enough to prevent loss to any considerable extent. The fire had gotten between the siding and main frame work, necessitating the cutting away of a portion of the building and roof before water could be gotten to the proper place to extinguish the flames. For a time there was considerable excitement, but the dangerous elements were soon overcome.

FARMERS' COLLEGE WEEK.

State Institution to Give 2000 of Them Many Pointers.

Farmers' week at Pennsylvania State College this year will be from Monday to Saturday, December 19 to 24, inclusive. Last year over 2000 farmers, from fifty-seven counties, and from several other states, were in attendance and this year the number will be fully as large. An exceptional list of over one hundred lectures is offered, and some of the best-known men in the country and state in their several lines of agriculture are to be in attendance and give lectures.

There are to be several exhibitions of fruit, grain, market eggs and dressed poultry, and the educational exhibit of the college which makes the rounds of the county fairs each summer.

Among the well known lecturers who are to be present are Dr. H. W. Wiley, of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. H. J. Wilder, of the Bureau of Soils; I. C. Weed, of the United States Forestry Service; George B Morse, of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry; Harry Hayward, Director of the Delaware Experiment Station; Dr. S. H. Gilliland, State Veterinarian; G. I. Christie, superintendent of Agricultural Extension of Purdu University; H. H. Dean, professor of Dairy Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College; S. S. Plum, professor of Animal Husbandry, Ohio State University; Eli M. Rapp, superintendent of schools, Berks county, and H. J. Webber, professor of Experimental Plant Breeding, Cornell University.

There are also many produce growers of wide experience who are to lecture on their respective lines.

Lines of Appreciation.

Because of the sad and unexpected death of Emma J. Gress, from uraemic poisoning on November 8, a heavy gloom hangs over my life. So many friends have spoken and written to me and mine words of love and sympathy and of tender appreciation of her whom every one seemed to love, that in this brief space I wish to thank them from the depths of my heart for myself and my children. It does help to feel that we are bound together by cords of love and sympathy and that brotherly love and sympathy is not a phase, but a warm and throbbing fact.

They ask, many of them, what I am going to do now, that she who made home so beautiful and cheerful and welcomed all to that home, who was the joy and so great an inspiration of my life and work, is gone? But she is not gone. It is only the river that separates us. She is waiting for the reunion in the "Great Beyond," I shall continue to tread the path that she trod, and I do not fear that I will miss my way. For our Lord himself has charted it so that I cannot go wrong.

"I am the Way," he said. She has gone that way just a while ahead of all the faithful who remain.

It is a great loss, a great bereavement, having first in mind the home, and all its many duties, a devoted mother and wife, faithful in the work of the church, having been brought up from childhood in a family prominent in the Reformed church, having at heart the best interests of the community. I say great is the loss. The loss to the husband in his work, the loss of a mother's love and training to the little children, the loss in the vineyard of the Lord here on earth. And yet may not our dear departed one be the inspiration still as she has been in the years past. Sweet memories shall linger and shall help to dispel the gloom now hanging so heavy all around.

To the members of the charge and all friends of the community I wish to express my deepest gratitude for the many kindnesses and manifestations of sympathy, which have helped me to bear the burden during these dark hours. Faithful indeed they have been in the hour of need. But above all is the grace of God which is sufficient for all who trust him, even in the dark.

DANIEL GRESS.

December Weather.

Snow fell on the first seven days of December, the total fall being twelve and one-half inches. Nine inches of this total fell on Tuesday, beginning at five o'clock in the morning.

Tuesday night was the coldest point reached this fall—three above zero. Reports came in from various adjacent points that mercury had reached as much as ten degrees below, but this low mark was due, no doubt, to faulty thermometers.

If any of the Reporter readers wish to test the correctness of their machines they are invited to bring them to this office and have them placed with the government's voluntary weather report outfit, where comparisons can be made.

Congress is in session, but nothing doing, except the president's message which is too long to reprint, and too long for most people to read.

See the announcement made by the Long Department Store, Spring Mills.

Fire at Mill Hall.

A fire destroyed the Garth wagon factory, at Mill Hall, on Friday morning. The plant was operated by M. P. and Horace Stiver during the past few years. Besides the destruction of two large buildings each about 40x80 feet, there was destroyed machinery and material of considerable value. The operators had $700 insurance, but their loss is fully three times that much. On the buildings there was about $2000 insurance, which also represents but a small fraction of the loss to the Garth estate.

Death of a Child.

Lee, about two years old, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ishler, at Pleasant Gap, died Monday after an illness of about a week. Grip developed into brain fever, and later spinal meningitis struck the fatal blow. Interment was made on Wednesday morning, Rev. J. I. Stonecypher, pastor of the Lutheran church officiating.

December Subscribers O. K.

The subscribers to the Centre Reporter whose subscriptions, on account of the new ruling of the Post Office Department, expire in December have all renewed. The Reporter returns thanks. Promptness in remitting subscription is appreciated more than ever in the newspaper offices.

Christmas Presents.

Silverware and jewelry suitable for christmas presents can be had at the Bushman jewelry store. Prices are most reasonable, which a comparison will fully demonstrate.

The Bushman jewelry store is open Friday evenings and Saturdays and Saturday evenings.

Stricker-Acker.

At the home of H. C. Stricker, at Aaronsburg, on Sunday, December 3rd, Frank Ray Stricker and Miss Elizabeth A. Acker, both of Aaronsburg, were united in bonds of matrimony by Rev. W. J. Dice.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Catharine Beezer et al to Robert Hartle, October 24, 1910, in Benner twp. $1000.

Catharine Beezer et al to Thomas Bertrani, October 24, 1910, in Benner twp. $1000.

Mary J. Shannon et al to Catharine Hoover, November 14, 1910, in Moshanon. $50.

Abraham Weber et ux to G. F. Fisher, May 23, 1910, in Howard borough. $450.

M. Crock et ux to Sarah Lyons, September, 26, 1865, in Howard twp. $250.

J. T. Lucas et ux to Catharine Hoover, November 12, 1906, in Moshanon. $700.

W. E. Hurley Sheriff to Jared Harper, November 14, 1910, in Spring twp. $25.

W. E. Hurley Sheriff to Jared Harper, November 24, 1910, in Bellefonte. $3000.

Samuel Lyons et al to William Lyons, November 1, 1910, in Howard twp. $158 33.

Joseph Conkle et ux to Harriet M. Irvin, November 15, 1910, in Rush twp. $2400.

M. S. Snyders Assigners to J. N. Krumrine, September 6, 1893, in State College. $1835.

Harris Township

A number of street lamps were recently put up in Boalsburg.

Several farmers near town who waited on the corn husking machine are not yet through with that farm work.

Monday and Tuesday were snowy days, snow having fallen to the depth of six or more inches.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Meyer visited with friends at Aaronsburg and vicinity from Friday until Monday.

A Christmas service will be rendered by the Reformed Sunday-school on Christmas evening.

Miss Ruth Beck, of Sinking Valley, spent a week with relatives in Boalsburg.

Mrs. Maria Wagner, of Tusseyville, is visiting at the home of her son, J. S. Wagner, at Boalsburg.

Harry Shugart, with his bright little daughter, Marjorie, of Altoona, visited with friends in this place last week.

Henry Frederick butchered two hogs on Saturday; one weighed 469 and the other 410 pounds. They were the heaviest hogs killed in Boalsburg up to this time.

Rev. W. D. Donat, of Aaronsburg, and Rev. W. A. McClellan, of West Milton, spent Tuesday at Boalsburg.

Solomon Lohr, a former resident of Boalsburg, died at his home at Alto on Monday. Funeral services were held there on Wednesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Charles Stover. Interment was made in the cemetery at Pine Hall.

If you are suffering from biliousness, constipation, indigestion, chronic headache, invest one cent in a postal card, send to Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa, with your name and address plainly on the back, and they will forward you a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Sold by Murray & Bitner.

SUPPRESSED.

A Story That Won a Prize and Yet Was Never Published.

A number of years ago a series of prizes for the best detective story was offered by a certain well known western newspaper, and the late F. R. Burton, in collaboration with a fellow craftsman, entered the competition. Their story, the theme of which involved an ingenious method of robbing a safe in spite of the protection afforded by a time lock, was one of the five which won prizes, and the authors' portraits were duly published in the issue of the paper which announced the result of the competition. The prize money, constituting a considerable sum, was promptly paid over, but to the author's surprise, although the other four winning stories were published, that of the time lock failed to appear. After a few weeks a representative of the paper called upon Mr. Burton, explaining that the editor was anxious to know what authority he had for his story and whether it would really be possible to rob a bank after the fashion that he had set forth. With the help of a pencil and a few diagrams Mr. Burton easily proved the accuracy of the method to the apparent satisfaction of his interviewer and thereafter looked forward to a prompt appearance of the story. But a few days later the secret of the delay was revealed. A special envoy of the paper waited upon him, full of consternation and apology, and prepared to make any amends within reason, but was emphatic in announcing that it was absolutely impossible to publish the story, because after expert investigation they had become convinced that if it should appear in print it would destroy the protective power of every time lock safe in the country, and the representative of the newspaper did not take his leave until he had obtained what Mr. Burton under the circumstances easily granted—a signed agreement releasing the paper from its obligation to publish the story and solemnly pledging himself not to attempt to publish it elsewhere. Accordingly the curiosity piqued by this bit of inside history is likely never to be gratified.—Bookman.

HE BOUGHT IN PARIS.

Then He Found He Could Have Done Better Nearer Home.

Enrico Caruso, the famous tenor, told a curious story once while in conversation with a man prominent in musical circles in Philadelphia. The two were ascending the stairs from the basement of the Bellevue-Stratford when at the first landing they halted, and Caruso pointed to a marble bench of ancient Florentine pattern.

"I am a great admirer of those benches," he said, "and last summer I had a strange experience with them. I had just purchased a villa in Italy and was always on the lookout for something decorative in the way of novel furniture.

"While in Paris I happened to see one of these benches and at once concluded to put a dozen of them about the grounds. I found the dealer and asked the price. He said $50 apiece. I ordered the dozen.

"A few weeks later I was at my villa looking it over and happened to discover across the hedge at the border a marble yard, and there was the marble cutter working on one of those same benches.

"I climbed the hedge, and after chatting with the man a few minutes and admiring the great care he was exercising I asked if he usually made such benches. 'Oh, yes!' he replied. 'I make many. I have an order now for twelve of them for the great tenor Caruso. He ordered them in Paris.'

"When I recovered from my surprise I questioned him and found that he was really the man who supplied the Paris dealer. I asked him how much he would make me some for, and he replied, 'Twenty dollars apiece, signor.'

"So I was paying $50 for the privilege of buying in Paris what was being made at my own door, in addition to freight both ways and extra incidental expenses. Now when I want to buy anything for my home I go to the nearest place first."—Philadelphia News.

A Chinese Joke.

There was a man in Ch'angan who was very fond of giving dinners, but the food given was atrocious. One day a guest threw himself on his knees in front of this gentleman and said, "Am I not a friend of yours?"

"You are, indeed," replied his host.

"Then I must ask of you a favor," said the guest, "and you must grant it before I rise from my knees."

"Well, what is it?" inquired his host in astonishment.

"Never to invite me to dinner any more!" cried the guest, at which the whole party burst into a loud roar of laughter.—North China Herald.

Persistent.

Shopkeeper (to commercial traveler)—Can't give you an order. Quite overstocked. Traveler—Let me at least show you my samples. Shopkeeper—Spare yourself the trouble. I can't look at them. Traveler—Then will you allow me to look at them myself? It is three weeks since I have seen them.—London Penny Pictorial.

English Cigars.

"Do cigars ever contain rope?"

"No. That's just a pleasantry of the jokemakers. As a matter of fact, hemp is too expensive to put in the cheaper brands of cigars."—London Mail.

The eruptions of Vesuvius greatly increase the fertility of the ground in the vicinity.

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DEPARTMENT STORE

LOOK HERE
NEXT WEEK

For Winter and Holiday Goods. These goods are being purchased this week in eastern cities. This is the second trip to cities for goods this season. Come and see our new lines.

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A Good Line of Men's and Ladies'
SWEATERS
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Call and examine goods.
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A Full Line of Dry Goods
of all kinds. Ladies' Dress Goods suitable for wear at this season.
Shoes—Oxford Ties
for the Ladies, and Shoes for everybody.
Our Grocery line complete
nothing omitted. Goods are fresh and of the best grades.
W. H. STUART
BOALSBURG, PA.

COURT READY FOR DELIGE CASE.

Up to Wednesday Evening Court's Time Taken Up by Minor Cases.

As the Reporter goes to press the case of the commonwealth vs. Rockey, of Zion, was being argued.

This (Thursday) morning everything is in readiness to hear the Delige case. The attorneys for Delige will make an effort to have their client convicted of murder in the second degree, and he may confess in the lesser degree, claiming, perhaps, that he was under the influence of liquor to such an extent that he was unaccountable for his actions. The commonwealth will press for a first degree conviction, and to obtain such a verdict all the evidence the state can produce will be submitted. A verdict will not likely be rendered earlier than Friday.

Court convened on Monday morning at ten o'clock, and a large portion of the forenoon was taken up in hearing motions and petitions and return of rules.

Grand jury called and sworn and A. Lukenbach, of Bellefonte, a salesman, selected as foreman, and after a full and complete charge as to their right and duty, retired to the Grand Jury room.

The constables of several districts then made their quadrennial report. A list of jurors was then called and absentees then noted. List of civil cases for both weeks was then called over and the following cases disposed of:

W. H. Johnstonbaugh vs. M. E. Betz and Gabriel Betz, an appeal continued.

James D. Seibert vs. J. H. Lingle, being an assumpsit, continued at the costs of the defendant.

Mary Cauffman, formerly Mendleman, vs. Celia Mirbach and Henry Mirbach, assumpsit, continued at the costs of the defendant.

The School District of Gregg township vs. Samuel Long Estate and R. P. Campbell and H. C. Campbell, owners. Scire Facies Sur Tax lien; continued.

George B. Thompson vs. Bellefonte Central Railroad Company; trespass, settled.

Summit Clay Manufacturing Company vs. Teutonia Fire Insurance Company of Allegheny; assumpsit; continued.

Comm. of Penna. vs. Jeremiah Aumiller and Manesseh Aumiller; trespass; continued.

First case taken up for trial was Harvey Hoy vs. Overseers of the Poor of Benner Township, appeal. This is an action brought by Mr. Hoy to recover for board and maintenance of his daughter and her two children. The daughter having been married some four or five years ago to Frank Miller, a citizen of Bellefonte Borough, where they also kept house until about two years ago, when their goods was stored in the borough and the daughter went to her parents to live. The husband seeing her occasionally at her parents' residence in Benner Township. In the spring of 1910 Mr. Hoy moved to Spring Township and on May 31st an order of relief was taken out and served on the Overseers of the Poor of Benner Township, who investigated, after giving one order and found that the case belonged to Bellefonte Borough. Whereupon the Overseers of Benner Township notified the Overseers of Bellefonte, who accepted the pauper and thereafter furnished such relief as was requested by Mrs. Miller. Mr. Hoy, the father, never receiving anything for the daughter's keeping, brought this action against the defendant. At the close of the plaintiff's testimony defendent moved the court for compulsory non-suit on the ground that they were not liable, and if any one was liable it was the borough of Bellefonte, and farther that Mrs. Miller was a daughter of the plaintiff and the plaintiff could not recover. Compulsory non-suit granted.

Edward R. Chambers vs. Joseph Weist. This is an action brought by the plaintiff to recover a fee of $82 which the plaintiff alleges was promised him by the defendent in the transaction growing out of a transfer of a license from a man by the name of Davis to a man by the name of McClure for a hotel in Philipsburg. Mr. Davis having been sold out by the Sheriff and the furniture and fixtures of the hotel sold to Mr. Davis' father. The landlord of the building was anxious that the building be kept up as a hotel and Mr. Davis owing a bill to this defendant there were negotiations whereby Mr. McClure took the hotel, paying $2000 for the furniture and fixtures, the senior Mr. Davis selling and agreeing to pay the debt owing this defendant. The plaintiff alleging that detendent promised to pay him the $82 if the arrangement could be carried out, while on the other hand, the defendant alleges that if the plaintiff secured a purchaser for the property to whom the sale of the furniture and fixtures were made for cash and leave the defendants bill paid that the plaintiff was to have the $82. Verdict on Tuesday morning in favor of plaintiff for $90 00.

Com. vs. William F. Kessinger, prosecutrix Martha L. Kessinger, both of near Eagleville. Indicted for assault and battery. Verdict guilty.

Com. vs. W. H. Musser, prosecutor Roy L. Hall, indicted for assault and battery. This grows out of an altercation in the office of the defendant, who is a justice of the peace in Bellefonte, on November 17th, when the prosecutor went to the office of the defendant with his attorney on some legal business, when the prosecutor alleges the justice became abusive to him, caught him by the throat and choked him and brandished a cane over his head. The defendant denies all this, but admitted that he had requested the prosecutor and his attorney to leave the office and had pushed the prosecutor towards the door to put him out. Verdict of guilty of assault.

Com. vs. W. H. Fye, prosecutor Edward Croft, charged with larceny by bailee. Bill ignored.

Com. vs. W. G. Bullock, charged with larceny; prosecutor L. H. Musser. Settled.

Com. vs. Frank E. Miller. Charged with desertion and nonsupport of wife and two children. Prosecutrix, Lizzie M. Miller. Defendant appeared before the Court on October 14th and waived the finding of the grand jury and plead guilty, whereupon the Court suspended sentence upon condition that he maintain and support his wife and children and pay the costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Frederick Rockey, indicted, first count, playfully discharging a gun; second count, wantonly discharging a gun; third count, aggravated assault and battery; prosecutor, Benjamin Kauffman. This case is from Spring township and on trial on Tuesday evening and Wednesday.

Marriage Licenses.

James D. Gunsallus, Bellefonte
Mary Pearl Rine, Bellefonte

Frank R. Stricker, Aaronsburg
Elizabeth Acker, Aaronsburg

Harry L. Yearick, Spring Mills
Mae Douty, Spring Mills

W. H. Kuhn, State College
Marie E. Williams, Baltimore, Md.

LOCALS.

Dr. H. S. Braucht and son Dean, of Spring Mills, spent a few days in Northumberland.

J. S. Showers, of Youngdale, for the past three or four weeks has been on his farm, near Earlystown, to shape up the fall work.

Mrs. J. O. Stover and daughter, of Reedsville, who spent some time at Potters Mills with Mr. Stover, returned home a few days ago.

A Reedsville correspondent writes to the Lewistown Democrat and Sentinel that Mrs. Charles Meyer returned from Williamsport, where she consulted an eye specialist.

Miss Sara McClenahan is back from Harrisburg, and has recovered so far from the injuries received by being thrown from a trolley car in that city as to be able to walk about with the aid of crutches.

John D. Meyer, of Altoona, was in town Saturday and Sunday, having come here because of the indisposition of his father, D. J. Meyer, but when he came here he found him able to be about and in his usual health.

Joseph Harpster, of Pennsylvania Furnace, has been appointed assessor in Ferguson township to succeed John Homan, who resigned because of his inability to fulfill the obligations of the office and at the same time teach school.

William Musser, who about ten weeks ago came east from Idaho, returned to that state to transact a matter of business that turned up unexpectedly. It is his intention to come east to remain. He is a brother of Jacob F. Musser, of near Penns Cave, and had been in various sections of the west for a number of years.

Benjamin A. Hooper, governor-elect of Tennessee, was a foundling. He was picked up off the streets when a baby by a gentleman who named and educated him. He has made good. Give the boy a chance, this illustration indicates. The boy Hooper, however, was not an outlaw, but he had respect for his benefactors; was studious and gentlemanly.

H. W. Shoemaker, of New York, the writer of the little story "The Antiquity of Baretown," which appears in this issue. In speaking of "Baretown," says: "I consider "Baretown" one of the greatest natural wonders in the state of Pennsylvania, if not in the United States. I have written the story hoping to draw a little attention to this spot, as it certainly deserves."

Edward M. Brown, the combination man with the Bell Telephone Company, has been located on the south side of Centre county to take care of the company's business in this section. Mr. Brown is now staying in Centre Hall, and as soon as he can secure a house will move his wife and baby to Centre Hall, which he believes will be more congenial than to board here and have his little family living in Bellefonte.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Roush, of Reading, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rishel, at Farmers Mills, the ladies being sisters. Mr. Roush is a native of Miles township, but has been in Reading for twenty years or more. He runs a switch engine in the Reading yards, and is now enjoying his fall vacation among friends and relatives in Centre county.

VERY FINE BIRDS.

His Wife's Comment on the Result of His Hunting Trip.

The braggadocio of the common variety of husbands generally sooner or later falls before the keen insight that most women have of human nature in general and bragging husbands in particular. A witty southern woman was married to such a man, who, though invariably unsuccessful as a hunter, was continually boasting of his killings.

As he was returning home one evening after an all day hunting trip it occurred to him that the usual accompaniment of an empty game bag was not in accordance with his oft boasted skill as a hunter and that his wife would again have the joke on him, so he went to the market and purchased two brace of partridges.

As he entered the house he threw them on the table with great eclat and exclaimed, "Well, you dear old doubter, you see that I am handier with the gun than you give me credit for being, after all; now don't you?"

Milady picked up the birds and examined them very carefully. As she looked up after the examination he said:

"Fine birds, my dear—very fine birds, are they not?"

"Robert," responded the wife, turning up her nose, "you were only just in time in shooting those birds today. Tomorrow it would have been everlastingly too late."—St. Louis Republic.

EATING AN APPLE.

What You Take Into Your System With the Fruit.

"Do you know what you're eating?" said the doctor to the girl.

"An apple, of course."

"You are eating," said the doctor, "albumen, sugar, gum, malic acid, gallic acid, fiber, water and phosphorus."

"I hope those things are good. They sound alarming."

"Nothing could be better. You ate, I observed, rather too much meat at dinner. The malic acid of apples neutralizes the excess of chalky matter caused by too much meat and thereby helps to keep you young. Apples are good for your complexion. Their acids drive out the noxious matters which cause skin eruptions. They are good for your brain, which those same noxious matters if retained render sluggish. Moreover, the acids of the apple diminish the acidity of the stomach that comes with some forms of indigestion. The phosphorus, of which apples contain a larger percentage than any other fruit or vegetable, renews the essential nervous matter of the brain and spinal column. Oh, the ancients were not wrong when they esteemed the apple the food of the gods—the magic renewer of youth to which the gods resorted when they felt themselves growing old and feeble. I think I'll have an apple," concluded the doctor."—New York Tribune.

Strange Lapse of Memory.

Cases of forgetfulness on matters of interest are on record. While Dr. Priestly was preparing his work entitled "Harmony of the Gospels" he had taken great pains to inform himself on a subject which had been under discussion relative to the Jewish Passover. He wrote out the result of his researches and laid the paper away. His attention and time being taken with something else, some little time elapsed before the subject occurred to his mind again. Then the same time and pains were given to the subject that had been given to it before, and the results were again put on paper and laid aside. So completely had he forgotten that he had copied the same paragraphs and reflections before that it was only when he had found the papers on which he had transcribed them that it was recalled to his recollection. This same author had frequently read his own published writings and did not recognize them.

A Question For the King.

Divinity doth not always hedge a king. There have been many rulers who could take as well as give in the joking line. The most striking instance of this kind is seen in the case of Charles II., that good natured Stuart, who once asked his chaplain, Dr. Stillingfleet:

"How is it that you always read your sermons before me when, as I understand, you can preach eloquently enough elsewhere without book or notes?"

The good doctor answered that he was so overwhelmed by his majesty's presence that he could not trust himself otherwise, continuing, "And now, sire, may it please you to tell me why you read your speeches when you have no such excuse?"—St. Louis Republic.

Her Own Coin.

There was quite a scene the other night at a certain bridge party. A loser paid a lady with her own I. O. U.'s. The lady said it was most ungentlemanly. She said she wouldn't have minded being paid back in her own coin, but she disliked paper money.—Exchange.

DEATHS.

John Harter died at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Andrew Harter, at Coburn, where he made his home for some years, on Friday. Interment was made at Aaronsburg, Monday forenoon, Rev. B. F. Bieber, officiating in the absence of a regular pastor on the Aaronsburg charge. Death was due to heart trouble to which Mr. Harter had been subject to for some time. His age was seventy-six years, eight months and nineteen days, and he was unmarried.

Mr. Harter's death makes the third death among the children of the late Andrew Harter within a few months, the others being Mrs. Harriet Gentzel, wife of Daniel Gentzel, deceased, and Mrs. Catharine Shook, wife of Philip Shook, deceased. The surviving brothers are Jacob Harter, of Penns Cave, and George Harter, of Red Mill.

The Orpheans, January 10th.

The Orpheans, musical, the third number of the Centre Hall lecture course, will be here Tuesday evening, January 10th.

Butcher Dauberman is marketing fat hogs for the farmers in this vicinity.

The W. C. T. U. will hold a meeting at the home of Miss Gertrude Spangler on Saturday afternoon.

Unclaimed letters in the Centre Hall Post Office, December 1st, 1910. Mr. C. J. Harter, Mr. Jeremiah Shreffler.

A blanket of snow thoroughly protects the grain fields. This protection is very necessary when mercury is hovering about zero.

Keep in mind the public orchard meeting next Monday and Tuesday, at Centre Hall; Wednesday and Thursday, at Bellefonte and Friday and Saturday, at Zion.

The Sunday-school of the Evangelical Association, at Reberstburg, will hold a Christmas service on Christmas night, December 25, entitled "The Reign of Peace."

The greatest danger from influenza is of its resulting in pneumonia. This can be obviated by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as it not only cures influenza, but counteracts any tendency of the disease towards pneumonia. Sold by Murray & Bitner.

Reporter Register.

Gertrude Weber, Centre Hall
Irvin M. Burris, Centre Hall
C. T. Musser, Spring Mills
Thos. I. Mairs, State College
Wallace O. Horner, Pleasant Gap
Howard Slabig, Centre Hall
Mrs. J. G. King, Centre Hall
Adaline McClenahan, Centre Hall
William M. Swabb, Centre Hall
W. A. Krise, Centre Hall
Mrs. Mary A. Ross, Centre Hall

GRAIN MARKET.

Rye	69	Wheat, new 90; old	88
Barley	45	Oats	32
		Corn	45

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	18	Butter	28
Potatoes	40	Eggs	32

SALE REGISTER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, nine o'clock, on W. H. Meyer farm, two miles south west of Old Fort, by J. A. Hosterman; nine horses, including one colt, fifty cattle, thirty-four hogs, fourteen sheep. Full line of farm implements and household goods. L. Frank Mays, auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, nine o'clock—one mile west of Old Fort, by Jerome Auman: Horses, cows, implements, etc., including entire live stock on the farm.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14—ten o'clock, by Jacob Meyer, one and one-half miles east of Boalsburg and one mile south of Linden Hall. Large number of horses, cattle, hogs, etc., implements and some household goods.

AUCTIONEER—The undersigned announces that he is a practical auctioneer, and is ready to receive calls for farm stock, and real estate sales.

W. THOMAS BOAL,
(Centre Hill)
o.may15-pd. Spring Mills, Pa.

OLD FORT HOTEL.

EDWARD ROYER, Proprietor — RATES: $1.00 Per Day

Location: One mile South of Centre Hall.

Accommodations first-class. Parties wishing to enjoy an evening given special attention. Meals for such occasions prepared on short notice. Always prepared for the transient trade.

THREE STORY FRAME HOUSE FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale a three-story frame house, located on East College Avenue, No. 224, State College, Pa., at private sale. The house is 50 feet front, 150 feet extension along alley. Six rooms on first floor, five on second, four on third. The dining room will seat fifty persons. Electric light, hot air furnace, bath room and toilets on second floor. Water on first and second floor. Everything about the premises is in good condition. Property fronts the College Campus. Terms very reasonable.

MARGARET BAILEY,
o.dec.8pd. Centre Hall, Pa.

LARGER CROPS BIGGER PROFITS

Read THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER

The World's Greatest Weekly Farm Paper. PITTSBURG, PA.

SPECIAL—Send us one dollar and 10c, we will send The Stockman one year and a Beautiful Art Panel Calendar, 7 1-2 x 35. o.feb.15

Alfalfa for Hens

A limited quantity of Alfalfa is offered for sale by the undersigned.

RED TAG ALFALFA - - - 1½c lb.
PINK TAG ALFALFA - - - 1c lb.
(Less 5 per ct. for cash with order)

THE RED TAG ALFALFA is the latter cut and is fine and green.

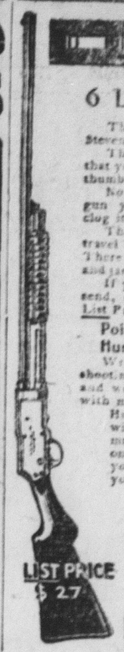
THE PINK TAG ALFALFA is green but a bit coarser than Red Tag Alfalfa. Otherwise the Pink Tag Alfalfa is first quality.

Sold only in bale lots, which run about 100 lbs. per bale. Prices quoted mean delivered f. o. b. at Centre Hall station, on L. & T. R. R.

Orders will now be booked for December delivery. The quantity is limited, as only the surplus over a car load is offered at these prices. Last year many requests came too late.

S. W. SMITH,
CENTRE HALL, PENN.

Centre Reporter $1 a year.



6 LIGHTNING SHOTS

That's what you get if you use the Stevens Repeating Shotgun No. 520.

The repeating action is so simple that you can work it with only your thumb and finger.

No matter how fast you pump this gun you cannot possibly bind or clog it.

The empty and the loaded shells travel by two separate routes. There is no chance for them to meet and jam.

If your dealer hasn't it, we will send, express prepaid, on receipt of List Price, $27.00.

Points for the Sharpshooter, Hunter and Trapshooter

Write us and tell us what kind of shooting you are most interested in and we will write a letter of advice with many valuable pointers for the Hunter and Sharpshooter. We will give you short cuts to expert marksmanship, which will not only make you a better shot than you already are but will cut down your ammunition bills as well.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.
DEPT. S.
The Factory of Precision
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

LIST PRICE $27

A CAR LOAD OF SLEIGHS

We have just received a car load of the best makes of sleighs on the market.

The Painting and Upholstering is Superior.

The best wood in construction, and ironed to give it strength and durability. Nothing lacking to make the sleighs handsome, comfortable and durable. Sleighs with or without springs.

S. L. CONDO, Spring Mills, Pa.

J. Q. A. KENNEDY

HIGH CLASS WORK DONE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
PRICES REASONABLE

For the past ten years I have been repairing Watches, Jewelry, etc., at my home west of Centre Hall, but of late I have given the business more attention, and in the future practically all my time will be devoted to the jewelry business.

J. Q. A. KENNEDY
Centre Hall Pa.

LADIES'
"FITZ-EZY"
SHOES
will cure corns!

SOLD ONLY AT
YEAGER'S SHOE STORE
BELLEFONTE

NO SMOKE, NO ODOR

The quality of Lamp Oil you use counts immensely for or against your comfort and health. There's a *perfect* oil made for people who give *thought*. It is

Family Favorite Oil

triple-refined from Pennsylvania Crude Oil—the best ever made. Full, white flame—never flickers—no soot—no odor. Costs no more than inferior tank-wagon oils—saves money as well as eyes and comfort. Your dealer has it in original barrels direct from the refineries.

Waverly Oil Works Co.—Independent Refiners—Pittsburg, Pa.
Also makers of Special Waverly Auto Oil and Waverly Gasoline.

WORK OF YEAR REVIEWED BY THE PRESIDENT

Affairs of State Are Dealt With at Length in Annual Message.

BUT LITTLE ABOUT TARIFF

President Discusses Work of Tariff Board—Ship Subsidy Is Urged.

WORK ON PANAMA CANAL

Need of Legislation Anticipating Completion of the Ditch Is Pointed Out—Change in Postal Rates—Parcels Post and Postal Savings—Economy Urged.

Washington, Dec. 6.—President Taft's annual message to congress contained 40,000 words, and is said to be the longest document of its kind ever written. In it he reviews the work of each of the administrative departments beginning with the state department. He devotes considerable space to the satisfactory settlement of the fisheries dispute with England through the medium of the Hague Tribunal, and recounts both the history of the fisheries dispute and the establishment of the tribunal.

In connection with the state department he tells of the important political happenings of the past twelve months throughout the entire world, and the action of this country in connection with them.

Tariff Negotiations.

Referring to the negotiation of new tariff agreements President Taft says:

"The new tariff law, in Section 2, respecting the maximum and minimum tariffs of the United States, which provisions came into effect on April 1, 1910, imposed upon us responsibility of determining prior to that date whether any undue discrimination existed against the United States and its products in any country of the world with which we sustained commercial relations.

"In the case of several countries instances of apparent undue discrimination against American commerce were found to exist. These discriminations were removed by negotiation. Prior to April 1, 1910, when the maximum tariff was to come into operation with respect to importations from all those countries in whose favor no proclamation applying the minimum tariff should be issued by the president, one hundred and thirty-four such proclamations were issued.

"This series of proclamations embraced the entire commercial world and hence the minimum tariff of the United States has been given universal application, thus testifying to the satisfactory character of our trade relations with foreign countries.

"Marked advantages to the commerce of the United States were obtained through these tariff settlements.

"The policy of broader and closer trade relations with the Dominion of Canada which was initiated in the adjustment of the maximum and minimum provisions of the tariff act of August, 1909, has proved mutually beneficial. It justifies further efforts for the readjustment of the commercial relations of the two countries so that their commerce may follow the channels natural to contiguous countries and be commensurate with the steady expansion of trade and industry on both sides of the boundary line."

Ship Subsidy.

The president urges such action as he believes will increase American trade abroad, and says:

"Another instrumentality indispensable to the unhamapered and natural development of American commerce is merchant marine. All maritime and commercial nations recognize the importance of this factor. The greatest commercial nations, our competitors, jealously foster their merchant marine. Perhaps nowhere is the need for rapid and direct mail, passenger and freight communication quite so urgent as between the United States and Latin America. We can secure in no other quarter of the world such immediate benefits in friendship and commerce as would flow from the establishment of direct lines of communication with the countries of Latin America adequate to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing appreciation of the reciprocal dependence of the countries of the western hemisphere upon each other's products, sympathies and assistance.

"I alluded to this most important subject in my last annual message; it has often been before you and I need not recapitulate the reasons for its recommendation. Unless prompt action be taken the completion of the Panama canal will find this the only great commercial nation unable to avail in international maritime business of this great contribution to the means of the world's commercial intercourse."

Governmental Expense.

To no one subject does he devote more space than to the expense of conducting the various government departments and the urgent need for economy, and in this connection he says:

"Every effort has been made by each department chief to reduce the estimated cost of his department for the ensuing fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. I say this in order that congress may understand that these estimates thus made present the smallest sum which will maintain the departments, bureaus and offices of the government and meet its other obligations under existing law, and that a cut of these estimates would result in embarrassing the executive branch of the government in the performance of its duties. This remark does not apply to the river and harbor estimates, except to those for expenses of maintenance and the meeting of obligations under authorized contracts, nor does it apply to the public building bill nor to the navy building program. Of course, as to these congress could withhold any part or all of the estimates for them without interfering with the discharge of the ordinary obligations of these functions of its departments, bureaus and offices.

"The final estimates for the year ending June 30, 1912, as they have been sent to the treasury on November 29 of this year, for the ordinary expenses of the government, including those for public buildings, rivers and harbors, and the navy building program, amount to $630,494,013.12. This is $52,964,887.36 less than the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. It is $16,883,153.44 less than the total estimates, including supplemental estimates submitted to congress by the treasury for the year 1911, and is $5,574,659.39 less than the original estimates submitted by the treasury for 1911.

"These flugres do not include the appropriations for the Panama canal, the policy in respect to which ought to be, and is, to spend as much each year as can be economically and effectively expended in order to complete the canal as promptly as possible, and therefore, the ordinary motive for cutting down the expense of the government does not apply to appropriations for this purpose.

"Against the estimates of expenditures, $640,494,013.12, we have estimated receipts for next year $680,000,000, making a probable surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures of about $50,000,000, or taking into account the estimates for the Panama canal, which are $56,920,847.69, and which will ultimately be paid in bonds, it will leave a deficit for the next year of about $7,000,000, if congress shall conclude to fortify the canal."

The Tariff.

The President devotes but little space to the subject of the tariff law, and of it he says:

"The schedules of the rates of duty in the Payne tariff act have been subjected to a great deal of criticism, some of it just, more of it unfounded, and to much misrepresentation. The act was adopted in pursuance of a declaration by the party which is responsible for it that customs bill should be a tariff for the protection of home industries, the measure of the protection to be the difference between the cost of producing the imported article abroad and the cost of producing it at home, together with such addition to that difference as might give a reasonable profit to the home producer. The basis for the criticism of this tariff is that in respect to a number of the schedules the declared measure was not followed, but a higher difference retained or inserted by way of undue discrimination in favor of certain industries and manufactures. Little, if any, of the criticism of the tariff has been directed against the protective principle above stated; but the main body of the criticism has been based on the attempt to conform to the measure of protection was not honestly and sincerely adhered to."

The Tariff Board.

The president refers to the appointment of a board of experts to investigate the cost of production of various articles included in the schedules of the tariff, and says:

"The tariff board thus appointed and authorized has been diligent in preparing itself for the necessary investigations. The hope of those who have advocated the use of this board for tariff purposes is that the question of the rate of a duty imposed shall become more of a business question and less of a political question, to be ascertained by experts of long training and accurate knowledge. The halt in business and the shock to business, due to the announcement that a new tariff bill is to be prepared and put in operation will be avoided by treating the schedules one by one as occasion shall arise for a change in the rates of each, and only after a report upon the schedule by the tariff board competent to make such report. It is not likely that the board will be able to make a report during the present session of congress on any of the schedules, because a proper examination involves an enormous amount of detail and a great deal of care; but I hope to be able at the opening of the new congress, or at least during the session of that congress, to bring to its attention the facts in regard to those schedules in the present tariff that may prove to need amendment."

Our Island Possessions.

"During the last summer, at my request, the secretary of war visited the Philippine islands and has described his trip in the report. He found the islands in a state of tranquility and growing prosperity, due largely to the change in the tariff laws, which has opened the markets of America to the products of the Philippines, and has opened the Philippine markets to American manufactures.

"The year has been one of prosperity and progress in Porto Rico.

Panama Canal.

"At the instance of Colonel Goethals, the army engineer officer in charge of the work on the Panama canal, I have just made a visit to the Isthmus to inspect the work done and to consult with him on the ground as to certain problems which are likely to arise in the near future. The progress of the work is most satisfactory. If no unexpected obstacle presents itself, the canal will be completed well within the time fixed by Colonel Goethals, to-wit, January 1, 1915, and within the estimate of cost, $375,000,000.

"Among questions arising for present solution is the decision whether the canal shall be fortified. I have already stated to the congress that I strongly favor fortification and I now reiterate this opinion and ask your consideration of the subject in the light of the report already before you made by a competent board.

"Another question which arises for consideration and possible legislation is the question of tolls in the canal. This question is necessarily affected by the probable tonnage which will go through the canal.

"In determining what the tolls should be we certainly ought not to insist that for a good many years to come they should amount to enough to pay the interest on the investment of $400,000,000 which the United States has made in the construction of the canal. We ought not to do this, first, because the benefits to be derived by the United States from this expenditure is not to be measured solely by a return upon the investment. If it were then the construction might well have been left to private enterprise.

"My own impression is that the tolls ought not to exceed $1 per net ton, and I should recommend that within certain limits the president be authorized to fix the tolls of the canal and adjust them to what seems to be commercial necessity.

"I cannot close this reference to the canal without suggesting as a wise amendment to the interstate commerce law a provision prohibiting interstate commerce railroads from owning or controlling ships engaged in the trade through the Panama canal. I believe such a provision may be needed to save to the people of the United States the benefits of the competition in trade between the eastern and western seaboards which this canal was constructed to secure."

Department of Justice.

Discussing the affairs of the department of justice, the president says:

"I invite especial attention to the prosecutions under the federal law of the so-called 'bucket shops,' and of those schemes to defraud in which the use of the mail is an essential part of the fraudulent conspiracy, prosecutions which have saved ignorant and weak members of the public and are saving them hundreds of millions of dollars. The violations of the anti-trust law present perhaps the most important litigation before the department, and the number of cases filed shows the activity of the government in enforcing that statute.

"In a special message last year I brought to the attention of congress the propriety and wisdom of enacting a general law providing for the incorporation of industrial and other companies engaged in interstate commerce, and I renew my recommendation in that behalf."

The crying need in the United States of cheapening the cost of litigation by simplifying judicial procedure and expediting final judgment is pointed out and action looking to correction of these evils is urged.

The president recommends an increase in the salaries of federal judges.

Postal Savings Banks.

"At its last session congress made p rovision for the establishment of savings banks by the postoffice department of this government by which under general control of trustees, consisting of the postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general, the system could be begun in a few cities and towns, and enlarged to cover within its operations as many cities and towns and as large a part of the country as seemed wise. The initiation and establishment of such a system has required a great deal of study on the part of the experts in the postoffice and treasury departments, but a system has now been devised which is believed to be more economical and simpler in its operation than any similar system abroad. Arrangements have been perfected so that savings banks will be opened in some cities and towns on the 1st of January, and there will be a gradual extension of the benefits of the plan to the rest of the country."

"It is gratifying," says the president, "that the reduction in the postal deficit has been accomplished without any curtailment of postal facilities. On the contrary, the service has been greatly extended during the year in all its branches."

Second-Class Mail.

"In my last annual message I invited the attention of congress to the inadequacy of the postal rate imposed upon second-class mail matter in so far as that includes magazines, and showed by figures prepared by experts of the postoffice department that the government was rendering a service to the magazines, costing many millions in excess of the compensation paid. An answer was attempted to this by the representatives of the magazines, and a reply was filed to this answer by the postoffice department. The utter inadequacy of the answer, considered in the light of the reply of the postoffice department, I think must must appeal to any fair-minded person. Whether the answer was all that could be said in behalf of the magazines is another question. I agree that the question is one of fact; but I insist that if the fact is as the experts of the postoffice department show, that we are furnishing to the owners of magazines a service worth millions more than they pay for it, then justice requires that the rate should be increased. The increase in the receipts of the department resulting from this change may be devoted to increasing the usefulness of the department in establishing a parcels post and in reducing the cost of first-class postage to one cent. It has been said by the postmaster general that a fair adjustment might be made under which the advertising part of the magazine should be charged for at a different and higher rate from that of the reading matter. This would relieve many useful magazines that are not circulated at a profit, and would not shut them out from the use of the mails by a prohibitory rate.

"With respect to the parcels post, I respectfully recommend its adoption on all rural delivery routes, and that 11 pounds—the international limit—be made the limit of carriage in such post."

Abolish Navy Yards.

The president calls attention to certain reforms urged by the secretary of the navy which he recommends for adoption, and continues:

"The estimates of the navy department are $5,000,000 less than the appropriations for the same purpose last year, and included in this is the building program of the same amount as that submitted for your consideration last year. It is merely carrying out the plan of building two battleships a year, with a few needed auxiliary vessels. I earnestly hope that this program will be adopted.

"The secretary of the navy has given personal examination to every navy yard, and has studied the uses of the navy yards with reference to the necessities of our fleet. With a fleet considerably less than half the size of that of the British navy, we have shipyards more than double the number, and there are several of these shipyards expensively equipped with modern machinery, which, after investigation the secretary of the navy believes to be entirely useless for naval purposes. He asks authority to abandon certain of them and to move their machinery to other places, where it can be made of use."

"The complete success of our country in arctic exploration should not remain unnoticed. The unparalleled achievement of Peary in reaching the north pole, April 6, 1909, approved by critical examination of the most expert scientists, has added to the distinction of our navy, to which he belongs, and reflects credit upon his country. I recommend fitting recognition by congress of the great achievement of Robert Edwin Peary."

Conservation.

"The subject of the conservation of the public domain has commanded the attention of the people within the last two or three years.

"There is no need for radical reform in the methods of disposing of what are really agricultural lands. The present laws have worked well. The enlarged homestead law has encouraged the successful farming of lands in the semi-arid regions.

"Nothing can be more important in the matter of conservation than the treatment of our forest lands. It was probably the ruthless destruction of forests in the older states that first called attention to the necessity for a halt in the waste of our resources.

"In the present forest reserves there are lands which are not properly forest, and which ought to be subject to homestead entry. This has caused some local irritation. We are carefully eliminating such lands from forest reserves or where their elimination is not practical listing them for entry under the forest homestead act.

"Congress ought to trust the executive to use the power of reservation only with respect to land most valuable for forest purposes. During the present administration, 62,250,000 acres of land largely non-timbered, have been excluded from forest reserves, and 3,500,000 acres of land principally valued for forest purposes have been included in forest reserves, making a reduction in forest reserves of non-timbered land amounting to 2,750,000 acres."

Coal Lands.

"The next subject, and one most important for your consideration, is the disposition of the coal lands in the United States and Alaska. At the beginning of this administration there were withdrawn from entry for purposes of classification 17,867,000 acres. Since that time there have been withdrawn by my order from entry for classification 78,977,745 acres, making a total withdrawal of 96,844,745 acres. Meantime of the acres thus withdrawn 1,061,889 have been classified and found not to contain coal and have been restored to agricultural entry, and 4,726,091 acres have been classified as coal lands; while 7,993,239 acres remain withdrawn from entry and await classification. In addition 337,000 acres have been classified as coal lands without prior withdrawal, thus increasing the classified coal lands to 10,429,372 acres.

"Under the laws providing for the disposal of coal lands in the United States, the minimum price at which lands are permitted to be sold is $10 an acre; but the secretary of the interior has the power to fix a maximum price and to sell at that price.

"As one-third of all the coal supply is held by the government, it seems wise that it should retain such control over the mining and the sale as the relation of lessor to lessee furnishes.

"The secretary of the interior thinks there are difficulties in the way of leasing public coal lands, which objections he has set forth in his report, the force of which I freely concede. I entirely approve his stating at length in his report of the objections in order that the whole subject may be presented to congress, but after a full consideration, for the reasons I have given above, I favor a leasing system and recommend it."

Water Power Sites.

"Prior to March 4, 1909, there had been, on the recommendation of the reclamation service, withdrawn from agricultural entry, because they were regarded as useful for power sites which ought not to be disposed of as agricultural lands, tracts amounting to about 4,000,000 acres. The withdrawals were hastily made and included a great deal of land that was not useful for power sites. They were intended to include the power sites on 29 rivers in 9 states. Since that time 3,475,442 acres have been restored for settlement of the original 4,000,000 because they do not contain power sites; and meantime, new withdrawals have been made which, with other restorations based upon field examination, result in withdrawals at present effective of 1,218,356 acres on vacant public land and 202,197 acres on entered public land, or a total of 1,420,553 acres. These withdrawals made from time to time cover all the power sites included in the first withdrawals and many more, on 151 rivers and in 12 states. The disposition of these power sites involves one of the most difficult questions presented in carrying out practical conservation.

"The subject is one that calls for new legislation. It has been thought that there was danger of combination to obtain possession of all the power sites and to unite them under one control. Whatever the evidence of this, or lack of it, at present we have had enough experience to know that combination would be profitable, and the control of a great number of power at will within certain sections.

"However this may be, it is the plain duty of the government to see to it that in the utilization and development of all this immense amount of water power, conditions shall be imposed that will prevent extortionate charges, which are the usual accompaniment of monopoly.

"The question of conservation is not a partisan one, and I sincerely hope that even in the short time of the present session consideration may be given to those questions which have now been much discussed, and that action may be taken upon them."

Alaska.

"With reference to the government of Alaska, I have nothing to add to the recommendations I made in my last message on the subject. I am convinced that the migratory character of the population, its unequal distribution, and its smallness of number, which the new census shows to be about 50,000, in relation to the enormous expanse of the territory, make it altogether impracticable to give to those people who are in Alaska today and may not be there a year hence, the power to elect a legislature to govern an immense territory to which they have relation so little permanent."

Pensions.

"The uniform policy of the government in the matter of granting pensions to those gallant and devoted men who fought to save the life of the nation in the perilous days of the great civil war, has always been of the most liberal character. Those men are now rapidly passing away. The best obtainable official statistics show that they are dying at the rate of something over three thousand a month, and, in view of their advancing years, this rate must inevitably in proportion, rapidly increase. To the man who risked everything on the field of battle to save the nation in the hour of its direst need we owe a debt which has not been and should not be computed in a begrudging or parsimonious spirit."

Bureau of Corporations.

Referring to the report of the commissioner of corporations, the president says:

"The commissioner finds a condition in the ownership of the standing timber of the United States other than the government timber that calls for serious attention. The direct investigation made by the commissioner covered an area which contains 80 per cent. of the privately-owned timber of the country.

"His report shows that one half of the timber in this area is owned by 200 individuals and corporations; that 14 per cent. is owned by these corporations, and that there is very extensive inter-ownership of stock, as well as other circumstances, all pointing to friendly relations among those who own a majority of this timber, a relationship which might lead to a combination for the maintenance of a price that would be very detrimental to the public interest, and would create the necessity of removing all tariff obstacles to the free importations of lumber from other countries."

Bureau of Labor.

"The commissioner of labor has been actively engaged in composing the differences between employers and employees engaged in interstate transportation, under the Erdman act, jointly with the chairman of the interstate commerce commission.

"I cannot speak in too high terms of the success of the two officers in conciliation and settlement of controversies which, but for their interposition, would have resulted disastrously to all interests.

Civil Service Commission.

"The civil service commission has continued its useful duties during the year. The necessity for the maintenance of the provisions of the civil service law was never greater than today. Officers responsible for the policy of the administration, and their immediate personal assistants or deputies, should not be included within the classified service, but in my judgment, public opinion has advanced to the point where it would support a bill providing a secure tenure during efficiency for all purely administrative officials. I entertain the profound conviction that it would greatly aid the cause of efficient and economical government and of better politics if congress could enact a bill providing that the executive shall have the power to include in the classified service all local offices under the treasury department, the department of justice, the postoffice department, the interior department and the department of commerce and labor, appointments to which now require the confirmation of the senate, and that upon such classification the advice and consent of the senate shall cease to be required in such appointments. By their certainty of tenure, dependent on good service, and by their freedom from the necessity for political activity, these local officers would be induced to become more efficient public servants.

Economy and Efficiency.

"The increase in the activities and in the annual expenditures of the federal government has been so rapid and so great that the time has come to check the expansion of government activities in new directions until we have tested the economy and efficiency with which the government of today is being carried on. The responsibility rests upon the head of the administration. He is held accountable by the public, and properly so. Despite the unselfish and patriotic efforts of the heads of departments and others charged with responsibility of government, there has grown up in this country a conviction that the expenses of government are too great. The fundamental reason for the existence undetected of waste, duplication, and bad management is the lack of prompt, accurate information.

"I have requested the head of each department to appoint committees on economy and efficiency in order to secure full co-operation in the movement by the employees of the government themselves.

"I urge the continuance of the appropriation of $100,000 requested for the fiscal year 1912.

"My experience leads me to believe that while government methods are much criticized, the bad results—if we do have bad results—are not due to a lack of zeal or willingness on the part of the civil servants."

Interstate Commerce.

"There has not been time to test the benefit and utility of the amendments to the interstate commerce law contained in the act approved June 18, 1910. The law as enacted did not contain all the features which I recommended. It did not specifically denounce as unlawful the purchase by one of two parallel and competing roads of the stock of the other. Nor did it subject to the restraining influence of the Interstate Commerce commission the power of corporations engaged in operating interstate railroads to issue new stock and bonds; nor did it authorize the making of temporary agreements between railroads limited to 30 days, fixing the same rates for traffic between the same places.

"I do not press the consideration of any of these objects upon congress at this session.

"The interstate commerce commission has recommended appropriations for the purpose of enabling it to enter upon a valuation of all railroads. This has always been within the jurisdiction of the commission, but the requisite funds have been wanting. Statistics to the value of each railroad would be valuable for many purposes, especially if we ultimately enact any limitations upon the power of the interstate railroads to issue stocks and bonds, as I hope we may.

"For the protection of our own people and the preservation of our credit in foreign trade, I urge upon congress the immediate enactment of a law under which one who, in good faith, advances money or credit upon a bill of lading issued by a common carrier upon an interstate or foreign shipment can hold the carrier liable for the value of the goods described in the bill at the valuation specified in the bill, at least to the extent of the advances made in reliance upon it.

"I further recommend that a punishment of fine and imprisonment be imposed upon railroad agents and shippers for fraud or misrepresentation in connection with the issue of bills of lading issued upon interstate and foreign shipments.

"Except as above, I do not recommend any amendment to the interstate commerce law as it stands. I do not now recommend any amendment to the anti-trust law. In other words, it seems to me that the existing legislation with reference to the regulation of corporations and the restraint of their business has reached a point where we can stop for a while and witness the effect of the vigorous execution of the laws of the statute books in restraining the abuses which certainly did exist and which roused the public to demand reform."

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Readers of this paper desiring to buy anything advertised in its columns should insist upon having what they ask for, refusing all substitutes or imitations.

WHAT'S Your Health Worth?

You start sickness by mistreating nature and it generally shows first in the bowels and liver. A 10c box (week's treatment) of CASCARETS will help nature help you. They will do more—using them regularly as you need them—than any medicine on Earth. Get a box today; take a CASCARET tonight. Better in the morning. It's the result that makes millions take them. 881

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

AGENTS wanted in every town. An opportunity to earn big money. Exclusive territory. No experience necessary. Metallic Mfg. Co., 74S-47E. 29th St., Chicago

Build an Assured Income

By monthly installments. Get my plan.

J. H. IRELAND, Box 124, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

TAKE A DOSE OF PISO'S THE BEST MEDICINE for COUGHS & COLDS

May Be Wooden-Headed.

Caller—I didn't know your son was at college. Is this his freshman year?

Mrs. Bunderby—Oh, no, indeed; he's a sycamore.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Was All Right.

Howard—Did you telephone Mrs. Howard that I would be detained at the office until midnight?

Office Boy—Yes, sir.

"And what did she say?"

"Said she didn't blame you—she had made an engagement to go to the theater herself."—Smart Set.

The Way to Find Him.

"My wife and I are going to spend a few months with her people at Strong's Corners," said the meek little man, "and I want you to mail your paper to me——"

"Yes," said the clerk, "what's your name?"

"Well—er—to make sure, I guess you'd better address it: 'Mary Strong's Husband, Strong's Corners.'"

Putting in the Time.

A gentleman was engaging a general man and telling him what he wanted him to do. "You will have to clean the windows and the boots and the knives and go messages, chop wood, cut short grass, mind the horse and pony, look after the garden and keep the house supplied with vegetables and do any odd job that is required and if suitable you will get ten shillings a week."

"Is there any clay in the garden?" asked the man.

"What makes you ask that?" asked the gentleman.

"I was thinking I could make bricks in my spare time," said the man.

Post Toasties

With Cream

or

With Milk

or

With Fruit.

Savoury

Wholesome

Economical

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

LIVE STATE CAPITAL NEWS

Notes That Are of Interest to Pennslyvanians.

Brief Mention of Matters as They Occur at Harrisburg, Official and Otherwise.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

State's Fiscal Year Ends.

At the close of the fiscal year the statement issued by the State Treasury shows that the receipts during the twelve months just ended were $28,964,424.43, or $154,759.27 less than in the fiscal year of 1909. The payments during the year amounted to $27,657,39.88, an excess of receipts over expenditures of $1,289,-024.55. In 1909 the receipts amounted to $29,101,183.70, including $1,355,991.33 delinquent tax, and the payments to $30,021,775.57, an excess of payments over receipts of $920,589.87.

The bulk of the receipts this year came from capital stock tax, which yielded $9,531,891.29, personal property tax being second, with $4,-469,834.37, while State tax on corporate loans was third, with $2,238,-845.72. Collateral inheritance tax brought in $1,739,852.73.

The balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year amounted to $9,909,039.34, of which $7,468,-182.36 was in the general fund and the balance in the sinking fund. The balance at the close of last fiscal year was $8,620,014.79.

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State Business Up To Date.

For the first time in several years there are no accounts in the State Treasury more than thirty days overdue and the financial business of the Commonwealth is being conducted like a bank. This is the result of the energetic methods of State Treasurer Charles F. Wright, who was appointed by Governor Stuart to the office, and has brought the business thoroughly up to date.

Among the last of the accounts collected were a number for money due the Commonwealth by townships and boroughs for highway construction, some of them dating back years and which have been the subject of considerable correspondence. In a number of instances it has been necessary to hold up money to the credit of counties, but collections have been made.

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Little Weevil Damage.

Pennsylvania alfalfa has suffered but little from the weevil, which has been reported from a number of the States, according to A. L. Martin, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture.

"This State has been raising a large amount of alfalfa lately; in fact, it has been growing it on a remarkable scale and the planting has been at a rapidly increasing rate," said he, "but the farmers have been very fortunate. Some of them have secured three goods crops and it has been free from pests. Only a few isolated cases of weevil were reported."

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Factory Holiday Hours.

Chief Factory Inspector John C. Delaney has issued orders to deputy factory inspectors to call attention of mercantile establishments to the provisions of the State law relative to the hours of work of employees during the holiday season, so that "the law will be kept intact" and at the same time "meet the extraordinary demands of the holiday season."

He likewise directs the deputies to cooperate with the educational authorities in reporting names of all minors of school age who are dismissed from employment after the holiday season.

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State Trolley Men Elected.

The State Street Railway Association elected these officers at the annual meeting:

President, C. O. Kruger, Philadelphia; Vice-President, E. E. Davis, Williamsport; Treasurer, W. H. Lanius, York; Secretary, H. M. Stine, Harrisburg. Executive Committee, Frank B. Musser, Harrisburg; H. R. Fehr, Easton; Walter A. Rigg, Reading, and R. P. Stevens, Allentown.

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Cave Serves as Their School.

The mystery surrounding the absence of a band of boys from school was solved when Truant Officer Swartz located them in a cave. The boys had been gathering there along the river every day, going home for meals and taking books with them. They were put under arrest.

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Seek "Legislative Journal" Bids.

New bids for the printing of the "Legislative Journal" will be asked by Superintendent of Public Printing A. N. Pomeroy on advice of Attorney General M. Hampton Todd. The State received no bids for the contract when it was advertised recently. The prices were then declared to be too low. The new bids will be asked on a basis of 50 cents per thousand ems composition and $1 per token of each sixteen pages of press work.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

"Business moves along lines of safety, the absence of speculation making the situation appear duller than it actually is. The volume of transactions, although by no means as large as it might be if expanded to fullspeed limits, is nevertheless sufficiently large to keep the great body of workmen occupied, so that the average of prosperity is fair.

"Buying of equipment by the railroads develops slowly, yet considerable new business is in sight and a generally more hopeful feeling prevails in iron and steel."

Bradstreet's says:

"Demand for holiday goods is becoming more prominent, and developments in this respect are responsible for whatever expansion has occurred in trade this week. Novelties, jewelry and such articles as are appropriate to the season are in good request and the consensus of reports indicates that trade is in excess of last year.

"Business failures in the United States for the week ended November 24 were 212, against 248 last week, 217 in the like week of 1909, 193 in 1908, 258 in 1907 and 174 in 1906."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 98⅜c. elevator and 97⅞ f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 118¼ f. o. b. afloat.

Corn—Spot firm; new No. 2 corn, 52¼c. f. o. b. afloat, to arrive.

Oats—Spot firm; standard white, 37½c.; No. 2, 38; No. 3, 37; No. 4, 36½.

Hay firm; prime, $1.12½; No. 1, $1.10; No. 2, $1@1.05; No. 3, 85@90c.

Poultry — Alive easier; Western chickens, 13@13½c.; fowls, 13@13½; dressed firm; Western chickens, 11@17½; fowls, 14@18; turkeys, 18@26.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat ½c. higher; contract grade, No. 2 red, in export elevator, 93@93½c.

Oats steady; No. 2 white, natural, 38@38½c.

Butter steady; extra Western creamery, 33c.; do, nearby, prints, 34c.

Eggs firm; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts f. c., 35 at mark; do, current receipts in returnable cases, 33 at mark.

Cheese firm; New York full creams, fancy, September, 15½c.; do, October, 14¾@16; do, fair to good, 14@14½.

Live poultry steady; fowls, 12@14½c.; old roosters, 10@10½c.; spring chickens, 12@14½; ducks, 14@15; geese, 14@15; turkeys, 19@21.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—Spot and November, 95¼c.; December, 95⅝; January, 96⅛c.; February, 98⅛.

Corn—Contract, 55c.; new, 53.

Oats—No. 2 white, 36½c.; standard white, 36¼; No. 3 white, 36; No. 4 white, 35¾.

Hay — Timothy, per ton, No. 1, $20.50; No. 2, $19@19.50; No. 3, $16.00@18.00. Choice clover mixed, $18.50@19.00; do, No. 1, $17.50@18.50; do, No. 2, $14.00@16.50; No. 1 clover, $15.50@16.00; No. 2 clover, $13.00@14.50.

Cheese—We quote, per lb., for jobbing lots, 17@17½c.

Eggs—We quote, per dozen, loss off: Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 35c.; Western firsts, 35; West Virginia firsts, 34; Southern firsts, 33; guinea eggs, 17 to 18.

Dressed Poultry; turkeys, choice, 22c.; fair to good, 19@20; rough and poor, 14@15. Chickens, choice young, 14c.; old and mixed, 13; old roosters, 10. Ducks, 14@16. Geese—Nearby, 13@15c.; Western and Southern, 12@13.

Live Stock

CHICAGO, ILL.—Cattle — Market strong to 10c. up; beeves, $4.50@7.35; Texas steers, $4.20@5; Western steers, $4.25@6.60; stockers and feeders, $3.55@5.70; cows and heifers, $2.25@6.35; calves, $7.50@9.75.

Hogs—Market weak to 5c. lower; light, $6.60@7; mixed, $6.75@7.10; heavy, $6.70@7.15; rough, $6.70@6.85; good to choice heavy, $6.85@7.15; pigs, $6.25@7; bulk of sales, $6.90@7.05.

Sheep — Market strong. Native, $2.25@4.10; Western, $2.50@4.10; yearlings, $4.10@5.10; lambs, native, $4.25@6.20; Western, $4.25@6.10.

PITTSBURG.—Cattle slow; supply fair; choice, $6.25@6.50; prime, $6@6.20.

Sheep slow; supply light; prime wethers, $3.75@4; culls and common, $1.50@2.50; lambs, $4@6; veal calves, $9.50@9.75.

Hogs higher; receipts, 15 double decks; prime heavies, $7.30@7.35; mediums, $7.35@7.40; heavy Yorkers, $7.40@7.45; light Yorkers, $7.50; pigs, $7.60@7.75; roughs, $6.25@6.75.

KANSAS CITY.—Cattle — Market steady to strong; yearlings, $7.25; dressed beef steers, $5@7.25; fair to good, $4.70@5.50; Western steers, $4@5.25;

RED CROSS SEAL IN HISTORY

First Used During the American Civil War—Now an Aid in Fighting Tuberculosis.

Red Cross Christmas seals date back in their origin to "charity stamps," first used for the soldiers' relief funds in Boston in 1862, during the Civil war. After the war, this method of raising money was discontinued in this country for a generation, although it found vogue in Portugal, Switzerland, Australia, France, Spain, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Sweden and other European countries. There are now several hundred different types of charity stamps used in all parts of the world.

Stamps or seals were first used to get money for the anti-tuberculosis crusade in Norway and Sweden in 1904. After being used in these countries for three years, as a direct result of the interest of Jacob Riis in this movement, the Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis association, headed by Miss Emily P. Bissell, and the Red Cross society of Delaware combined in issuing a tuberculosis stamp. So successful was this campaign that nearly $3,000 was realized, and the next year, in 1908, the American Red Cross was induced to issue a national Red Cross tuberculosis stamp. From this sale, $135,000 was realized, that amount being almost doubled in 1909. This year, for the first time, the sale is organized on a comprehensive basis, taking in all parts of the United States. A million for tuberculosis work is confidently expected.

THE POLITE CHICKEN.

SAID THE ROOSTER AT 6:22, "YOU ARE COUNTLESS AWARE THAT I CREW" THOUGH AMAZEMENT YOU SHOW I AM CERTAIN YOU KNOW WHAT IT IS THAT WE EARLY BIRDS DO ——."

YOUR STOMACH FEELS FINE.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sourness, Gas and All Stomach Misery Ended in Five Minutes.

This harmless preparation will promptly digest anything you eat and overcome a sick, sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach within five minutes.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of Indigestion.

Get from any drug store here in town a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, Nausea, Debilitating Headaches, Dizziness or Intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain regulator for out-of-order stomachs, and besides it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

These large 50-cent cases contain more than sufficient to thoroughly cure any case of Dyspepsia, Indigestion or any other stomach disorder.

Remember, if your stomach feels out of order and uncomfortable now, you can get relief in five minutes by taking a little Diapepsin.

Discouraging.

"George," said her husband's wife, "I don't believe you have smoked one of those cigars I gave you on your birthday."

"That's right, my dear," replied his wife's husband. "I'm going to keep them until our Willie wants to learn to smoke."

For HEADACHE—Hicks' CAPUDINE

Whether from Colds, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capudine will relieve you. It's liquid—pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c., 25c., and 50 cents at drug stores.

Some women jump at conclusions, because they want to see how the story is going to end.

MUNYON'S

Eminent Doctors at Your Service Free

NOT A PENNY TO PAY

FOR FULLEST MEDICAL EXAMINATION BY MAIL

If you are in doubt as to the cause of your disease, or feel the need of medical advice, address a letter to Munyon's staff of eminent specialists, and they will send you an examination blank, which you will fill out and return to them. They will then diagnose your case and tell you what to do, absolutely free of charge. You do not put yourself under any obligation to them, and they will not feel hurt if you do not follow their advice. If they prescribe Munyon's Remedies and you decide to take the treatment, it goes with a guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

Address Munyon's Doctors, Munyon's Laboratories, 53d & Jefferson Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

People Who Work Indoors With Their Hands

Seamstresses, watch-makers, artists, draughtsmen, and many others, cannot properly handle their tools with cold, stiff hands. Many a lost hour or two on cold winter mornings results from the delayed heat of furnace or stove.

The Perfection Oil Heater in a few minutes gives the temperature that assures the worker warm hands and pliable muscles. The

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

quickly gives heat, and with one filling of the font burns steadily for nine hours, without smoke or smell. Has **automatic-locking flame spreader** which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so the wick can be quickly cleaned.

It has a damper top and a cool handle. Indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font. The filler-cap does not need to be screwed down; it is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached to the font by a chain, and cannot get lost.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, because of a new device in construction, and consequently, it can always be easily unscrewed in an instant for rewicking. The Perfection is finished in japan or nickel, is strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

Atlantic Refining Company

(Incorporated)

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Will Keep Your Harness soft as a glove tough as a wire black as a coal

Sold by Dealers Everywhere

FOR SALE BY Atlantic Refining Company (Inc.) Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburg, Pa.

Dealers Everywhere

Household Lubricant

THE ALL-AROUND OIL

IN THE HANDY, EVER-READY TIN OILER

Is specially selected for any need in the home. Saves tools from rusting. Can cannot break. Does not gum or become rancid.

FOR SALE BY Atlantic Refining Company (Inc.) Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburg, Pa.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Keeps the spindle bright and free from grit. Try a box. Dealers everywhere. For sale by

THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO. (Incorporated)

Philadelphia, Pa., and Pittsburg, Pa.

Anyway Eve never had occasion to marry Adam by asking two or three times a day if she was the only woman he ever loved.

Thousands of country people know that in time of sudden mishap or accident Hamlins Wizard Oil is the best substitute for the family doctor. That is why it is so often found upon the shelf.

True men and women are all physicians to make us well.—C. A. Bartol.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Is the best of all medicines for the cure of diseases, disorders and weaknesses peculiar to women. It is the only preparation of its kind devised by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in the diseases of women.

It is a safe medicine in any condition of the system.

THE ONE REMEDY which contains no alcohol and no injurious habit-forming drugs and which creates no craving for such stimulants.

THE ONE REMEDY so good that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on each outside bottle-wrapper and attest to the truthfulness of the same under oath.

It is sold by medicine dealers everywhere, and any dealer who hasn't it can get it. Don't take a substitute of unknown composition for this medicine of UNKNOWN COMPOSITION. No counterfeit is as good as the genuine and the druggist who says something else is "just as good as Dr. Pierce's" is either mistaken or is trying to deceive you for his own selfish benefit. Such a man is not to be trusted. He is trifling with your most priceless possession—your health—may be your life itself. *See that you get what you ask for.*

Its great success brought out many imitations, but

Snowdrift Hogless Lard has snowed them all under!

Snowdrift is made of highly refined cotton seed oil and beef fat. It is the most economical shortening you could select, goes one-third further than lard, and in contrast with hog grease, is absolutely healthful in result and effect. It produces the most beautiful pastries and delicacies, and is as rich as butter for frying. It is sold by leading progressive dealers everywhere. Be sure to call for *Snowdrift Hogless Lard*, and emphasize the fact that you will not tolerate substitution. Made by

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PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1910

DEATHS.

Alfred Theodore Corman died at his home near Rebersburg, Monday 28th ult., aged thirty-six years, one month and five days. The funeral was held Thursday afternoon following his death, interment being made at Rebersburg, Rev. G. A. Stauffer, pastor of the Reformed church officiating, and Rev. B. F. Bieber assisting.

The deceased is survived by a wife, nee Mary Agnes Stiver, of Middleburg, and these children : Clair, Victor, Teressa May, Lester Eugene, and an infant babe. He was the son of Aaron and Amelia Corman, and was born at Farmers Mills. He was an industrious and respected citizen, a good neighbor and a faithful and devoted husband. He was a member of the Reformed church, at Rebersburg.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stine, widow of the late Jonas Stine, of Buffalo Run, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. David R. Thomas, near Loveville. Her death was caused by a complication of diseases which followed a stroke of paralysis she sustained three years ago.

Her maiden name was Meyers and she was born in Ferguson township eighty-six years ago. Surviving her are the following children : William, of Johnsonburg ; Mrs. Harry Gates, of Olean, N. Y. ; Mrs. John Hoy, of State College ; Mrs. Catharine Sellers, of Warriors Mark ; Mrs. Emma Thomas, of Buffalo Run, and Mrs. Mary Thomas, of Halfmoon township.

Mrs. Catharine Yeager Haupt died in Bellefonte Wednesday evening of last week, aged almost eighty-two years. She was married to Simon Haupt, now deceased, in Millheim, in 1856, and was a native of Hartleton. The surviving children are : Mrs. Emanuel Klepfer, Mrs. M. R. Sample and Alvin, of Philadelphia ; Mrs. Philip D. Foster, of State College ; Mrs. G. Fred Musser and step-son, Henry Haupt, of Bellefonte.

James Passmore, proprietor of the Passmore Hotel, in Philipsburg, successful coal operator and one of the controlling stockholders of the Centre and Clearfield Street Railway, died on Friday at the age of sixty-four years. Before locating in Philipsburg, in 1873, he worked in gold, silver, copper and zinc mines in the south and west, and assisted in preparing the first shot of nitroglycerin at Hellgate.

George Edward Sharp died at the Elk's home in Tyrone. He was a son of William S. Sharp, of Bellefonte, and was aged almost twenty-seven years. He was employed in the Tyrone Machine Company plant and was unmarried.

David Spots, aged seventy-seven years, was found dead in the barn by his wife, Sunday a week, in Union township, where he had lived and farmed for many years.

Aaronsburg.

Ralph and Calvin Whitmore, of Salem, Snyder county, paid their annual visit of a few days to their uncle, W. H. Philips.

Mrs. J. G. Meyer, one of Aaronsburg's aged ladies, was housed up for a few days. Her many friends are glad to learn that she is on a fair way to recovery.

E. G. Mingle, as a juryman, is spending this week in Bellefonte.

Estella Musser spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs Clayton Musser, at the Chapel.

Tom Meyers, wife and son John, of Coburn, spent the Sabbath at the home of the former's brother-in-law, George Weaver.

Grover Beaver and William Weaver came home from Plainfield, Illinois, to spend the winter months with their parents.

On Saturday evening Ray Stricker and Elizabeth Acker were quietly married at the home of the groom's parents, by Rev. Dice.

The grain show and egg show at Pennsylvania State College, during Farmers Week, will give Penns Valley farmers an opportunity to show their products and secure ribbons if they are deserving. It is not the "better eggs at home," or the "better grain at home" that will draw a ribbon for merit, but the best eggs and the best grain on exhibition. The Reporter expects to mention some Centre Hall poultrymen as having obtained blue ribbons for eggs.

Saturday, December 17th, is the day on which applications for liquor licenses in Centre county will be heard by the court. Applications have been filed for twenty-eight tavern licenses, five for wholesale liquor, and one for brewers, a total of thirty-four. The custom of the court has been not to grant the license on the same day of hearing the petitions, and this rule will likely prevail again.

The Centre Reporter $1.00 a year, in advance.

Number of Nails to a Horseshoe.

Centuries ago there lived a farrier, Walter le Brun by name, whose dexterity at the anvil on the occasion of a great tilting meeting on the banks of the Thames was noticed by the then reigning monarch, Edward III., who rewarded the blacksmith by granting him sufficient land adjoining the tilting green for the erection thereon of a forge. As quit rent he had to present annually to the king six horseshoes and sixty-one horseshoe nails. To the modern mind the number of nails would appear to be superfluous, but when it is remembered that the horseshoes of that period required ten nails apiece it will be seen that the calculations of Edward III. merely allowed one over in case of accident. Furthermore, the shoes were all to be for the horse's fore feet, from which fact some historians draw the inference that the animals ridden in the knights' tournaments were encouraged to injure each other with their front hoofs.—London News.

"Correct to a T."

Our earliest quotation for this or for the kindred phrases "to suit one to a T," "to fit to a T," "to know one to a T," is of 1693. Can any one help us to an earlier example? No one of our many instances throws any light upon its origin. A current obvious conjecture would explain "a T" as meaning "a T square," but to this there are various objections. We have no evidence as yet that the name "T square" goes back to the seventeenth century and no example of its being called simply "a T," and in few if any of our instances would the substitution of "a T square" for "a T" make any tolerable sense. The notion seems rather to be that of minute exactness, as it were "to the minutest point." But the evidence is mainly negative. If examples can be found of "T square" before 1700 or of its reduction simply to "T" or of earlier examples of "to a T" they may help to settle the actual origin.—London Notes and Queries.

The First Wire Nail.

Although the wire nail is a small thing, it would be a big thing to do without. Probably no one could estimate the millions or billions or trillions—whatever the number may be—that are used in a single year. Yet the first wire nails in the United States were made no longer ago than 1872. The first machine for their manufacture was brought over from Dusseldorf and set up in Covington, Ky. Later this single machine was multiplied by four and a company was organized. In 1884 the manufacture of wire nails was begun in Beaver Falls, Pa., and the product was already beginning to grow in popularity and usefulness. Just a year later a strike temporarily shut off the manufacture of cut nails, and the wire nail was in such demand that the manufacturers were swamped. From that time dates the supremacy of the wire nail.—Chicago Post.

The First Fireless Cooker.

Soon after the battle of White Plains, N. Y., while the American forces were drifting toward North Castle, the lone occupant of a house, one of the Pierce families, on the Bedford road at Pleasantville, N. Y., looking out of the window, descried a posse of Hessian soldiery coming up the pike. Having just placed a number of loaves of bread in the old Dutch oven, she bethought herself that it would be well to secrete them until the soldier band passed. She at once removed the loaves, which had already become heated, and ran up in the attic and placed them between two feather beds. The soldiers arrived in due time and soon appropriated everything removable. After their departure the housewife remembered the bread exodus, ran up the stairs, and, lo, the bread was done to the "queen's taste!"—Magazine of American History.

Figure It Out.

A beggar boy asked an old gentleman in the street for sixpence.

"What will you do with it if I give you one?" asked the old gentleman.

"Turn it into ninepence quick," replied the boy.

"How?"

"Give me the sixpence and I'll soon show you."

The boy got the money, darted off to a baker's shop and bought a three penny loaf, with which he returned to the old gentleman and handed him back 3 pennies.

"How's this? You said you would make the sixpence into ninepence."

"So I have. The baker's got threepence, you've got threepence, and I've got a threepenny loaf. That's ninepence."—Pearson's Weekly.

Late Hour Explained.

"What kept you until this late hour?" asked the husband of his suffragette wife.

"Well, my dear," she answered meekly, "you see it took us an hour to greet one another, the meeting lasted thirty minutes, and the rest of the time was spent in saying goodby."—Detroit Free Press.

When Women Run Us.

Friend—So your detective force is a failure? Chief Emma—Yes; we can't find any one who is willing to be a plain clothes woman.—Puck.

Consoling.

"That was tough meat you gave me last night," said the customer.

"Oh, run along!" said the dealer. "You will forget it by the time you pay for it."—Buffalo Express.

Fame.

Little Willie—What is fame, pa?

Pa—Fame, my son, is a ladder with grease on each rung.—Chicago News.

CAVE ON PINE CREEK

Explored by Mr. Shoemaker, of New York—Announcement "Antiquity of Baretown."

Henry W. Shoemaker, of the banking firm of Shoemaker & Bates, New York, accompanied by John Chatham, a contractor, of McElhattan, made a trip through Penns Valley a short time ago, their main purpose being to explore a cave on Pine Creek, between Coburn and Woodward. This was done, and Mr. Shoemaker was highly pleased with his discoveries in the subterranean cavern, which he declared to S. Ward Gramley to be as beautiful and elaborate in stalactites and stalagmites as Penns Cave. Mr. Shoemaker is an authority on the question, having traveled extensively, and visited many caves in all parts of the world. The gentlemen were traveling on foot and by carriage, having come to Penns Valley from Middleburg, and from here went to Lock Haven.

In this issue will be found a little story, entitled "The Antiquity of Baretown," which, owing to the fact that the scene is in Centre county, will be of special interest to Reporter readers.

"The Hermit of the Knobs," is the title of a second story, that will appear in these columns later. The writer of these pretty little tales has heretofore written several stories for the Reporter and were printed several years ago. One of these was produced while Mr. Shoemaker was in Berlin as secretary to the American Embassy in Germany.

Texas grown oranges are being displayed in the windows of the Millheim Banking Company, in Millheim, Mr. Walters, the cashier of that bank, having received from that far off state by express several limbs of an orange tree loaded with fruit. The display was closely examined by many, the special interest being manifested because of the fact that a number of Penns and Brush Valley farmers are making arrangements to cast their lot in Texas, and perhaps engage in the growing of oranges.

A sprained ankle will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. This is due to lack of proper treatment. When Chamberlain's Liniment is applied a cure may be effected in three or four days. This liniment is one of the best and most remarkable preparations in use. Sold by Murray & Bitner.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for much sickness and suffering, therefore, if kidney trouble is permitted to continue, serious results are most likely to follow. Your other organs may need attention, but your kidneys most, because they do most and should have attention first. Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. A trial will convince you of its great merit.

The mild and immediate effect of **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest because its remarkable health restoring properties have been proven in thousands of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, and don't let a dealer sell you something in place of Swamp-Root—if you do you will be disappointed.

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A complete line of SHOES for Fall and Winter. All styles and prices.

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ALBERT BRADFORD
Proprietor

A COUPON IN EACH SACK OF

VERI-BEST FLOUR

MEANS A SILVER SPOON FOR YOU

FARMERS ! I do chopping at all times at FOUR CENTS a Bushel—and do it good !

PIPE

Both Iron and Lead Water Pipe. . . .
Pumps and Repairs

MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN TO

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CENTRE HALL - - - PA.

Pure Candy

All Candy sold to Retail Dealers by the Camp Candy Company, Manufacturing Confectioners, Tyrone, Pa., are NOT ADULTERATED IN ANY FORM, are strictly pure and are guaranteed to conform with all Pure Food Laws,

CAMP CANDY CO.
Manufacturers
8/an. 11 TYRONE, PENN'A

J. W. COBLE, Mgr. E. C. COBLE CHAS. VANDYKE

J. W. COBLE CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION CO.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 17, 1906.

Royal Union Mutual Life Ins. Co.
Des Moines, Ia.

Gentlemen : Your favor of recent date notifying me that my Twenty-payment Life Policy had matured is received. You offer me choice of three settlements, as follows :

A paid up participating policy for One Thousand Dollars, and in addition thereto a return of my cash surplus, amounting to $354 which is 60 per cent. of all that I have paid you ; or,

Surrender my policy and take therefor $835 in cash ; or

Take a paid up policy for $1,644.

These settlements I think are very liberal indeed, much better than I had expected to receive. Under the existing circumstances I have decided to take the cash settlement of $835, which is $237.40 more than I have paid to the company and I have had 20 years insurance free.

In the past few years several agents have tried to get me to surrender my policy in the Royal Union, offering me such arguments that the Royal Union was no good, that they had never heard of it, etc. It is needless to say that their arguments had no effect upon me, as I am familiar with the Compulsory Deposit of Iowa and know well that a Company organized upon the plan of the Royal Union and managed by such men as are its present and only officers is a sure guarantee of good faith and success.

I wish to thank the management and say that if I can at any time be of service to you in recommending you to my friends, I shall be only too glad to do so.

Very respectfully,
J. W. COBLE

THE ROYAL UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF DEMOINES, IA.

JAMES I. THOMPSON
GENERAL AGENT
LEMONT, PENN'A

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FALL OVERCOATS

Next time you are feeling a bit prosperous, come around and slip on one of our silk-lined Overcoats. We've silk-lined and silk-lined-to-the-edge fall coats, in Black and Oxford Gray. They're handsome.

As Low as $10 Serge-lined

As High as $25 Silk-lined

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JUST RECEIVED—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE & GRAY

BED BLANKETS

ALL LARGE DOUBLE BLANKETS.

PRICES : 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $2.50, $2.75 & $3.50

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

24x60—$1.50 to $2.25 RUGS 36x72—$3.75

JAPANESE RUGS—35c & 50c Each

Fine Selection and Prices Low.

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